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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper be taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

SECRETARY DELANO AT MOUNT VERNON.

Review of the Political Issues of the Day---Severe Arraignment of the Democratic Party---Discussion of Financial Topics.

MOUNT VERNON, O., October 11.—Secretary Delano addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court House in this city last evening. Mr. Delano reviewed at length the past history of the Republican and Democratic parties, making a comparison between the two with remarkable clearness and force. He dealt severely with the Ku-Klux, White Leaguers and other things of the South, whom he denounced in the bitterest terms. He recounted the injuries now being inflicted upon the negroes in the late rebel States, and clearly foreshadowed the course which the administration would adopt toward those people. The Secretary argued that the emancipated blacks were in a measure the nation's wards and until persecution, rapine and murder on account of race, color or previous condition should cease, the duties devolved upon the Republican party by the Almighty would be left unfulfilled. He stated that the obligations of the Republican party were to elevate and improve this class of people, and protect them in their rights before the law, and if the great party should desert its principles upon any collateral issues, and neglect to perform its obligations towards those whom it had lately invested with citizenship and the elective franchise, that it deserved to be beaten and most assuredly would be punished. The Secretary gave the Prohibitionists some sound and friendly advice, and warned Republicans from being drawn off upon side issues to the abandonment of higher and more important questions. He thought that personal liberty, the right to hold and sell real estate, and dispose of personal property, the right of free locomotion, and, in a word, the guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, were worthy of some consideration, and that the man who ignored all these for one ideal hobby, be it temperance, religion, trades union or any of the still more modern "isms," was pursuing a course calculated, if not designed to restore the Democratic party to power, and thus to defeat rather than attain the objects desired. Referring to the troubles in the South, the Secretary remarked that the disaffected portions had recently written and spoken much regarding the President, probably hoping by flattery and fawning to cover their real purposes of rapine, murder and anarchy, and that while professing great loyalty to the Government, and the utmost solicitude concerning the Presidential rascals had been shipping and distributing arms among their oath-bound assassins to bring about the very revolution which was so recently inaugurated in Louisiana. But the President understood them, and when a parley was sought, or explanations were attempted, the President required first of all, that the insurrections be put down, and instantly the rebels surrendered. The Secretary argued that the President was true to the great principles of the Republican party, and that the world as well as the force at his command, when legally required to execute the laws, and enforce order and good government. The Secretary then proceeded to discuss financial questions at some length. He charged the Democratic party with the responsibility of the war and with prolonging its duration, whereby its total actual cost had reached nearly, if not quite, four thousand millions. He adverted to the fact that of this immense sum, one half had already been paid. Our debt is now only about twenty-one hundred millions. He demonstrated the statesmenship of the Republican party in dealing with this question, explained how largely taxation had been reduced since the close of the war, and especially during President Grants administration.

The Secretary then adverted to the repudiation sentiments of the Democratic party and denounced them severely. He asserted that those who purchased bonds during the war were patriots worthy of all praise; that to dishonor our notes discounted under such circumstances and for such consideration—namely, the life of the Nation—would be an act so dishonorable as never to be forgiven by the civilized powers of the world, and he could not imagine how any but rebels and rebel sympathizers could support it. Adverting to the charge of extravagance, he showed from official records that of the $290,000,000 now annually expended for all purpose, $157,000,000, or over one-half, was required to pay the interest on the public debt, pensions to our soldiers, and other expenses growing out of the Democratic slaveholders' rebellion. He then demonstrated that the expenses of the Government, deducting those created by the rebellion, were not so great per capita for our present population as the expenses of the Government were during Buchanan's administration, and but a trifle larger than they had been during the administration of Mr. Van Buren. He said in conclusion that the mission of the Republican party would not be ended until the civil rights of the emancipated race were fully secured, and law and order placed on a solid foundation in the entire South, nor until the sacred obligations of duty in regard to the public debt were everywhere acknowledged; and therefore Republicans should stand by their colors, and not be misled nor deceived by collateral issues cunningly devised to divide and defeat the great party which saved the Union.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1874.—In the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to-day, Rev. Myer Lewin, of Maryland, introduced, with a long preamble, the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the following canon of ritual uniformity be enacted:

SECTION 1. The elevation of the elements in the Holy Communion, in such a manner as to expose them to the view of the people, as objects towards which adoration is to be made, in or after the prayer of consecration, or in the act of administering or in carrying them to or from the communicants, bowings, crossings, genuflections, prostrations, reverences, bowing down upon, or kissing the Lord's table, and kneeling, except as allowed, provided for, or directed by rubric, or canon, and any gesture, posture, or act implying such adoration, and any ceremony not prescribed as part of the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper, or Holy Communion; likewise, the use, at any administration of the Holy Communion, of any hymns, prayers, collects, epistles, or gospels, other than those appointed in the authorized formula of the church, are hereby forbidden.

SEC. 2. In all matters pertaining to the public worship of the church, to the ornament, arrangement and appointments of the Holy table, and in everything connected with the ritual in the performance of divine service, including the vestments to be used, about which there is no specific direction in the Book of Common Prayer, or the officers and ordinal thereto appended, or in any legislation, general or diocesan of this church, the admonition or judgment of the bishops of any diocese given in writing, shall be regarded as binding, and to be followed and obeyed by every minister of that diocese.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons. Several other resolutions were presented looking to legislation for the prohibition of ritualistic forms and practices, including a long memorial from the diocese of Virginia. These were referred to the same committee.

A considerable amount a routine business was transacted, during which an invitation was extended to the American bishops and clergy to attend the next Congress of the Church of England, to which a suitable reply was sent. The next important business transacted was the submission and reference of a new canon, making a provision for a stated salary to the presiding bishops of each diocese, after they have resigned the jurisdiction of their offices.

THE FREE BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

PROVIDENCE, October 10.—In the Free Baptist General Conference to-day, Rev. D. M. Graham, of Chicago, was appointed a delegate to the American Christian Conference. Rev. D. G. H. Ball, of New York; Rev. A. A. Smith, of Hillsdale, Michigan, and Rev. O. E. Baker, of Iowa, were appointed a committee to consult with a committee of the American Christian Conference, as to the propriety of uniting both bodies in one conference. Rev. G. T. Day was elected a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance. A resolution relative to Hillsdale College was made the special order for Tuesday.

AN INVENTION is now on exhibition in Liverpool by which oil or glycerine is made to perform the functions of steam, by the same means—application of heat—which expands the oil placed in small cylinders, from which it is claimed a pressure of ten thousand pounds per square inch may be obtained without the dangers of steam explosion, which prevent using a pressure of more than two hundred pounds to the square inch generally. In this case an explosion would only crack the cylinder containing the oil, it is claimed. The application of this process has been made to a printing press, a punching and riveting machine, which are now on exhibition.

The Allegheny river has risen at Oil City during the past twenty-four hours.

THE SOUTH.

MIDNIGHT APPEARENCE OF WHITE LEAGUERS—HOW THEY ARE ARMED.

NEW ORLEANS, October 10.—The appearance of a squad of twenty armed White Leaguers on Canal street last night at midnight was officially reported to the Governor, to the military authorities, and to Marshal Packard by the Chief of Police. The Adjutant General of the State militia officially reports that a number of arms belonging to the State, captured in the operations of September 14th and the following days, have not been returned to the State authorities, or surrendered to the United States forces, as directed by the President's proclamation. The list embraces two twelve pound howitzers, 1,682 improved small arms, 1,500 bayonets, 85 swords and a large quantity of ammunition, uniforms and accoutrements. In the place of these arms, the Adjutant General states that authorities have been put in possession of a quantity of comparitively worthless and damaged Belgium rifles believed to belong to the citizens of New Orleans. The communications have been transmitted to General Emory.

KELLOGG'S PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

To-morrow's *Picayune* will contain a specific and duly authorized offer on the part of the fusionists, to accede to the proposition made by Governor Kellogg in his address, viz: To test the question of the Louisiana State government by a canvass of the actual returns, all parties to abide by the result. These returns are in custody of the McEnery party, and can be procured and authenticated at any time.

KELLOGG AND THE DISINGENUOUS "PICAYUNE."

Governor Kellogg says that the *Picayune's* comments on his letter and address are disingenuous. He spoke of the appropriations of the Legislature from 1855 to 1867 inclusive, while the *Picayune* refers only to the receipts and expenditures. Therein lies the difference between the *Picayune's* figures and his own.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says that the situation there is very critical. Kellogg is still guarded at the State House by the police and military. The White Leaguers are defiant, and continue their demonstrations nightly. Fifteen thousand negroes have entered the upper parishes of Louisiana from Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama to register as voters. Madison parish, formerly equally divided, is now said to register two hundred whites against two thousand three hundred blacks. It is explained that much of the emigration from Tennessee is owing to the terror created by the Trenton massacre. The correspondent believes that this large influx of Republican voters will carry the State for Kellogg at the next election. The *Times'* special from New Orleans says that at an early hour Saturday morning a number of negroes were creating a disturbance in an upper ward. Three or four patrolmen, unable to stop the fight, gladly availed themselves of the assistance of a company of White Leaguers, offered by Colonel Angell, and the negroes were easily dispersed and quiet restored.

DROUGHT IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., October 10.—The drought in this portion of Alabama continues. It cut off the cotton crop about one-third and ruined the pears, sweet potato, and turnip crops. There has been no good rains for nearly three months.

DEPUTY MARSHALS APPOINTED.

General R. W. Healy, United States Marshal for Alabama, has appointed some dozen or more deputy marshals upon the recommendation of Charles E. Mayer, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of this State. These deputies have been appointed in negro counties, and are all Republicans.

MORE ELECTION JUDGES INDICTED.

RICHMOND, October 10.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, the Grand Jury indicted two more of the Judges of Election in Petersburg, for violating the Enforcement act. This makes sixteen of the Petersburg judges that have been indicted.

LEFT FOR CHATTANOOGA.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, October 10.—Senators Clayton and Dorsey and about twenty other leading Republicans left today for Chattanooga.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Lower Lake region and New England, rising barometer, west to northwest winds, and partly cloudy and clear weather, with occasional frosts, especially around Lake Erie. For the Middle States, rising barometer, northwest winds decidedly cooler and generally clear weather, with frosts in the northern and northwestern portions.

Base Ball—At Chicago, Saturday, Chicagos 15, Philadelphias 13.

Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon left Omaha for the East on Saturday.

The steamships Java and Baltic, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The notorious murderer Paraz-Chicon was killed in an affray in Matamoras on Saturday.

Bayliff Doble, with a number of fast horses, is on his way to San Francisco. He passed Omaha Saturday evening.

It is now stated that Gen. Shaler is to take charge of the Chicago Fire Department at a salary of $10,000 a year.

Daniel Tilhian, a well known river clerk, died at Vicksburg on Saturday of consumption. The funeral took place yesterday.

The birthday of Father Mathew was celebrated by processions and parades of Catholic societies in St. Louis and New Orleans.

The Inter-State Exposition at Chicago closed on Saturday, after a successful exhibition of twenty-eight days. The receipts for that time were $120,000.

The Cubans of New York, celebrated the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Cuban Republic yesterday, with appropriate religious service in the Church of Santiago.

The line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Chicago to South Chicago, was opened to-day by a special train. The work upon the road is being pushed vigorously with a view of opening it for traffic early next month.

The sixth and last day of the fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association passed over successfully on Saturday, and the country can breathe easily once more. In the mile and a half dash, won by Arizona, the moderately good time of 2:42½ was made.

The Catholic temperance societies of Boston and vicinity made a grand parade on Saturday, in honor of the birthday of Father Mathew. Governor Talbot reviewed the procession. The day was honored by parades in other cities and towns in New England.

At Hickman, Kentucky, Saturday, while several children were at play under an embankment, the earth suddenly gave way and slid down upon them, catching Harry Campbell, a little boy of six, in its descent, burying him under a large solid mass and killing him instantly. His play-fellows escaped.

The funeral services over the remains of Mark Smith, the actor, were held yesterday afternoon in New York, at "The Little Church around the corner." The church was thronged. Dr. Houghton read the funeral services of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The pall-bearers included John Fisher, Lester Wallack, Whitelaw Reid, ex-Mayor Hall, Henry Sedley, H. G. Palmer, Douglass Taylor and Wm. Winter. The remains were taken to Greenwood.

President Grant and party left St. Louis Saturday evening for Texas, via. the Missouri Pacific, and Missouri Kansas and Texas railroads. Generals Sheridan and Auger will join the party at Sedalia. The New York capitalist who has been spending a few days in St. Louis left, there for Vienna, Indian Territory, Saturday morning, via. the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and will meet the President's party at that point and probably accompany them to Texas. It is expected that at Vienna and Caddo, delegations of Indians will meet the President and have a talk. On the return trip, the Presidents party will probably visit Kansas City, Lawrence, Leavenworth and Atcheson.

A dispatch from Mexico says: "It is said that President Lerdo desires to be elected for another term. This may have serious consequences. In the last Presidential campaign, the pledge was put forward that the President would not seek a reelection, and on this account he was supported by the Diaz party. The debates in Congress, of late, have been very excited and even disorderly. The troubles in the States of Morelos, Yucatan and Oajaca, and the accusations against the Governor of Puebla Jalisco, and San Luis Potosi are furnishing the themes of bitter contention."

Buy White River Flour.

30,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands, which will be used for manufacturing this brand only.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Other Side of the Stamped Envelope Question.

No Scarcity, After All.

THE CLAIM AGENTS EXCITED.

A New Nationality in the Patent Office.

Patent Improved Overalls from the Central Flowery Kingdom.

Grand Specific for Pacifying the South.

A Novel Case for the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1874.

The Other Side of the Stamped Envelope Question.

Great efforts are being made by the agents of some of the companies, which failed to secure the contract for stamped envelopes, to create the impression that business interests are suffering on account of the temporary delay in the execution of the contract by the Plympton Company, to which it was awarded. Postmaster General Jewell who, it is to be supposed, has as much the interests of the business community at heart as the gentlemen who are giving themselves so much trouble, stated to-night that there was no scarcity of stamped envelopes. He stated that the time given the Plympton Company was no longer than that always given to parties to prepare themselves to carry out so important a contract. The whole trouble is that the Postmaster General in awarding the contract consulted the interests of the Government, and not the parties who are now giving themselves so much unnecessary uneasiness.

Excited Claim Agents.

The excitement among the claim agents on account of Postmaster General Jewell's announcement that he would no longer tolerate them in his department is intense, and they allege that he cannot exclude them from appearing for their clients. It is not difficult to account for the sensation which has been produced among this numerous class, when it is known that their fees average all the way from five to fifty thousand dollars a year. They say that the law gives the person upon whom a power of attorney is conferred the same rights as his principal, and that the Postmaster General has no power to interfere. It is a fact that claim agents often serve a useful purpose in saving time and labor both to the Government and individuals who have business with the departments, but some of them are frequently guilty of practices which deserve all the condemnation that the Postmaster General can visit upon them.

The "Heathen Chinee" an Inventor.

Chiang Quan Wo, a Chinaman, living in San Francisco, has forwarded an application to the Patent office for a patent for improved overalls. This is the first instant of an application for a patent from a subject of the Chinese Empire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10, 1874.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Col. Tom. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Hinckly, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, had a three hours' conference with Postmaster General Jewell today, in regard to the disputed questions of compensation for railway mail service. Gen. Bangs, Superintendent of this branch of the postal service, also took part in the informal discussion of the subject. It is now confidently believed that all matters at issue will be amicably and satisfactorily arranged, without further serious difficulty. The railway Presidents will embody their views in writing for the consideration of the Department, and meanwhile Col. Scott assures the Postmaster General, that he will do everything in his power to secure rapid transit for the mails, and increase the facilities of postal car service.

THE MOIETY LAW AGAIN.

The Treasury Department officials express doubts as to whether the practical effect of the repeal of the moiety law by last Congress will result in good, as was intended. Some of the leading merchants in New York, who favored the repeal of the law, write to Secretary Bristow that smuggling is being extensively carried on, and that they are constantly being undersold in the open market. This they now attribute to the repeal of the moiety law, and assert that the falling off in custom revenues will be considerable. Other information received at the department leads some of the officials to believe that there will be a decrease in revenue in consequence of the repeal of the moiety law, although time enough has not elapsed since the law was taken off the statute book to enable the Secretary to determine with any degree of accuracy whether this deduction is correct or not.

KU-KLUX ARRESTED.

The following dispatch, signed by the Assistant United States District Attorney, was received to-day:

DENISON, TEXAS, October 9.

To Attorney General Williams:

"The Deputy Marshal and posse arrived this evening from Montague with eleven Ku-Klux prisoners. The evidence is conclusive of a masked and disguised band. There can be no question as to the character of this case. Prompt and decisive action should be had. A detachment of cavalry from Fort Richardson, under command of Lieutenant Mirvon, assisted in the capture. Had it not been for their presence, a serious conflict would have occurred. If ever men deserved the whip of the law these masked outlaws and conspirators do."

CLAIM AGENTS AND MR. JEWELL.

Some of Postmaster General Jewell's associates in the Cabinet express the belief that he will not be able to sustain himself in his ruling excluding all claim agents from his office, and that he will have to back down on account of its sweeping character.

Further examination shows that this order will exclude two, if not three, former Postmaster Generals, five or six Assistant Postmaster Generals, and a number of prominent lawyers who act as agents for railroad companies in their business before the several departments.

A NEW PLAN FOR PEACE.

A letter addressed to the President, by a prominent Conservative politican in Mississippi, argues that the only true way to restore peace and prosperity to the South, is for Congress to pass an act to pay for quartermasters' and commissary stores taken by the Union army in the South during the war, and to refund the cotton tax. The letter has been referred to the Attorney General

COMPTROLLER APPOINTED.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have appointed Fitzhugh Coyle Comptroller *vice* Geo. Baker, resigned. Mr. Coyle is a native of Washington, and president of the National Bank of the Republic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1874.

A NEW CASE FOR ADJUDICATION.

In addition to the so-called "Granger" cases, involving the constitutionality of the Wisconsin railroad law, and the Grant parish, Louisiana, case, which involves the constitutionality of the "Ku-Klux" law, there will come before the Supreme Court this term a case to be certified from the Supreme Court of the State of California, involving the constitutionality of the law of that State prohibiting the landing of Chinese women brought to the United States for immoral purposes. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Field, presiding Circuit Court in California, decided on a writ of *habeas corpus* that this law is in conflict with the Fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution. All of the above mentioned cases will undoubtedly, in consideration of their great public importance, be advanced on the docket.

THE BORDER.

Alarming Reports from Texas---Threatened Invasion and Repine.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, October 11.—A Brownsville special says that the organization of bandits to invade Texas has been partially suspended on account of the high water and the almost impassible condition of the country. Information is received from undoubted sources that the plan of operations is to strike the detachment of troops stationed to prevent the crossing of stolen cattle and then to murder and rob generally. General Cortina leads the movement. The people on this side are organizing to defend themselves. The military are in possession of the facts and are on the alert. Mounted men are held ready to move at short notice. A border war has never been more imminent.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

VON ARNIM'S HEALTH.

BERLIN, October 11.—The friends of Count Von Arnim having petitioned for his release on account of ill health, physicians were appointed by the Government to examine the prisoner's condition. They have made a report, recommending a change in the place of confinement as air and exercise are necessary. The Count will probably be removed to a sanitary establishment in the suburbs of Berlin.

Spain.

SPANISH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, October 10.—General Lazerna has returned to Logrono leaving a strong force of national troops near to the garrison of Laguardia. The Carlists have withdrawn to Primatives. The Republican General Moriones occupies Tafalla and the neighborhood. Many Carlists are coming into Barcelona and Tarragona and asking for amnesty. Nineteen natives of Navarre, serving in the Insurgent army have been shot for insubordination. An explosion in a building at Aspeitia, used for the manufacture of cartridges for the Carlists, instantly killed eighteen persons.

England.

REFERENCE OF THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

LONDON, October 10.—The *Times* has advices from Vienna, that the idea of referring the Schleswig question to the arbitration of the Queen of England, is gaining favor in the diplomatic mind. It is stated that the Danish Government is favorable to such a course, which is thought to offer a feasible method of solution. Roumania and Servia adopted a peaceful attitude towards Turkey, in consequence of the representations of Bismarck and Andrassy.

South America.

THE INSURRECTION IN BUENOS AYRES.

BUENOS AYRES, October 10.—The revolutionists, under Rivas, are still encamped near this city. The Government troops occupy Maron. A great movement is expected on the 12th inst., when Avellaneda will assume the Presidency. The insurgent gunboat Parana being pursued by the Government squadron put into Montevideo but was ordered to quit that port immediately. No general engagement has yet taken place between the Government troops and insurgents. General Rivas, commander of the main body of the insurgents, is waiting for reinforcements before moving on the capital.

Naval News.

LONDON, October 11.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, has arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—The steamships Mosel from New York, and Illinois, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 10, 5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was Dig per cent. Consols for money 93 6-16@93 7-16; for account 93⅞. United States bonds, 5s, 1865, 108½; do. 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 103⅝; new 5's 1874, 104⅜. Erie, 8½. Illinois Central, 98. Erie, 27; do preferred, 45.

PARIS, October 10.—Rentes 62 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 10.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 6½; Orleans, 6¾; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 7,500 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef 88s. Cheese 67s 6d. Tallow 42s 6d.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Fatal Stabbing Case.

NASHVILLE, October 10.—Alex. Pulaski, Tennessee, this afternoon. Henry Atkinson, colored, stabbed and instantly killed Lucuis D. Suttle, white. The difficulty originated about a suit now pending in court relative to the corn and cotton crop. Atkinson was arrested and put in jail.

A Couple of Suicides.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 10.—Claus F. Ehlers, of the firm of Ehlers & Brant, of this city, committed suicide to-day at Oakland. He shot himself through the head. T. P. Macey, an old man well known here, shot himself on Washington street and died.

Indicted for Murder.

SALT LAKE, October 10.—The Grand Jury last evening brought in an indictment against Thomas E. Ricks for a murder committed fourteen years ago. Ricks is the juryman who was indicted Thursday for polygamy, and is now in the penitentiary having refused to give bail.

Murder or Abduction.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 11.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says that Dr. J. M. Botts, a prominent physician of Woodford county, Ky., has been missing since Wednesday, and it is feared he has been either murdered or abducted. He was very popular to a patient in the country, and the last heard of him was when in company with a party of men riding rapidly by a house in the country. He left his pocketbook at home, and his bank account untouched. Dr. Botts is also a clergyman in the Methodist Church and his disappearance has created great excitement in the county.

An Energetic Collector.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 11.—Yesterday a Mrs. Young, of Mt. Carmel, Illinois, went to Loganburg, on the Cincinnati and Vincennes Railroad, to collect some money said to be due her step-son by a Mrs. Donohue, of the latter place. In a dispute which followed, Mrs. Donohue fired a pistol loaded with shot in Mrs. Donohue's bowels. Mrs. Donohue is not expected to live. Mrs. Young is in jail.

McCandless, the Patriot.

[From the Chambersburg Repository.]

Col. McCandless, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, has received a passing notice in our columns during this campaign. We showed at that time that on the day that Chambersburg was burned, he wrote his infamous letter in reply to the President who offered him a Brigadier General's commission in the army. We state, on good authority, that this commission was tendered him not on account of his superior service or ability as a soldier, but for the reason that for months he had begged and implored everybody whom he thought to have the least influence to secure it for him. He so desired the title of "General" that out of pity it was at last given him. It is true that it was necessary to forget some portion of his record before this could be done, but even that was overlooked. His narrow escape from being court martialed at Gettysburg for unsoldierly conduct, was passed by in silence. He was not the brave hero in that fight that the *Patriot* paints him, or if he was, it did not come immediately under the notice of those who were there and who can show honorable scars as the best evidence of their being present. There were hundreds of other Colonels far more entitled to wear "the star" than he. He may have been honest in wanting this commission when he first asked for it, but when it came he basely left to insult his brave friends and brother officers by announcing that he no longer had any sympathy with their cause and that henceforth he was opposed to the war. McCandless was hardly responsible for the course he pursued. He was surrounded by the worst copperheads and traitors in the State, and that he might stand well with them he followed their advice and deserted his old comrades in the Reserve Corps. What cared he for Union victories. His heart was with the foes of his country, and the groans of "the boy in blue," as he fell battling for Freedom and Humanity, touched no sympathetic cord in his nature. He sneaked off to that "private station" he so fondly and so suddenly loved and there carefully scanned his morning paper for any news which might inform him of the defeat of those whose cause he had once thought was right. He has been permitted to occupy that "private station" ever since, save for a short time when he was sent to the Senate as a reward for assaulting the President. He is anxious to leave it in 1871, but the loyal people of Pennsylvania said by an overwhelming majority that they preferred Dr. Stanton, who had been a Surgeon in the Reserve Corps, to a Colonel of the same Division, who had expressed sympathy with the rebellion. That "private station" is once more uncomfortable and he is asking to be elected to the important office of Secretary of Internal Affairs over a soldier whose record is without blemish, and who for the last three years has faithfully discharged the duties of Surveyor General. Again will he fail, for Pennsylvanians will never honor with their suffrages the faithless McCandless when John Fullerton, of Berks is a candidate. Defeat McCandless this time, and teach him and all men like him, that in this State there can be no reward for those who, when their country is in danger, believe that "the post of honor is the private station."

Rum and Religion.

Dr. Prime has a sharp-nibbed pen, which he sometimes uses effectively in the columns of the *Observer*. For example: On the beach where was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians, the steamer in which we were journeying made a landing. There was no town there; no wharf; no people; the merchandise and passengers were put ashore in a lighter which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels with their drivers lay on the beach to transport the goods into the interior. The chief article landed was in several barrels marked distinctly *Boston Rum*. These barrels were to be hoisted upon the backs of the camels and taken to Antioch! We sat on a barrel and mused upon the progress of Christianity and civilization.

POLITICAL.

State.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT FREEPORT—SPEECH OF COLONEL REALF.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FREEPORT, PA., October 10, 1874.

A large and rousing out-door meeting of the Republicans of this portion of Armstrong county was held last night, to listen to an address on the political questions of the day, from Colonel Richard Realf, of your city. An excellent brass band was in attendance from Leechburg, enlivening the proceedings with admirable music.

Colonel Realf's speech was devoted to a comparison of the Republican and Democratic State platforms, and a review of the past and present policy of the two great parties. He discussed, at length, the tariff question and the proposed reciprocity treaty, in their relation to the national interests and welfare of the State and nation, showing the ruinous effects which the Democratic policy, if carried into effect, would exert upon our own Commonwealth, in particular, fortifying his arguments with official data that in every instance thoroughly clenched the nail he drove. He also dissected the repudiation tendencies of the Democratic party, and showed how the success of that party would inevitably result in the loss of the national credit and the degradation of the national honor. He also dwelt at length, and with great force and emphasis, on the terrible condition of affairs in the Southern States, which, he charged, was the consequence of recent slight successes by the Democracy of the North, and he made an eloquent vindication of the policy of the Republican party as respects the question of civil rights, which he declared would never remain settled until it was settled right, closing with an earnest appeal to Republicans to do their full duty and win a victory at every point of the line.

The meeting was every way successful, and the thoughtful, stirring arguments and appeals of the speaker bid fair to exert not a little effect in quickening lukewarm Republicans in our vicinity, and keeping them in solid column for the November fight.

The indications in Armstrong county are quite cheering, and I look for a Republican majority that will everywhere gladden patriotic hearts. Mr. Jenks, the opponent of General White for Congress, is vigorously canvassing the district, but of the success of the latter I entertain no manner of doubt.

REPUBLICAN.

Hon. Benj. Rush Bradford, of New Brighton, has written a letter accepting the Temperance nomination for Lieutenant Governor of this State.

It is stated from Washington that Hon. Thomas B. Florence has consented to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the First district.

The Democracy of Dauphin county have set up the following ticket, which will be lowered out on the 3d of November: Congress—William A. Breslin, of Lebanon county. Additional Law Judge—Hamilton Alricks. Senate—Dr. Lewis Heck. Assembly—T. H. Hamilton, George R. Dripps, H. C. Raymond. District Attorney—J. F. McElhinny. Commissioner—Geo. J. Shoemaker. Poor Director—Levi Lebo. Surveyor—Hamilton Alricks, Jr. Auditor—Thomas J. Osler.

A careful examination of the columns of our local Democratic organ, together with like search in those of our Democratic exchanges, fails to discover a word in defense of Latta's vote to tax the products of the farms of Pennsylvania for State purposes, and his anxiety to relieve the corporations of all State tax. Olmsted *defeated* the amendment taxing the farmers' products. Latta set in the Senate which *restored* that amendment. And then Latta, wanting to show his employers, the railroads, how well he was serving them, rose in his place when casting his vote and said, "Mr. Speaker, believing this to be an improvement on the House bill, I vote AYE!" (*See Leg. Rec.*, 1863, p. 913).—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

McCandless and Beath both started out in Philadelphia as apprentices in machine shops. Both went into the army during the civil war. McCandless served three years with such brilliant success in the reserve corps that he was offered a generalship, etc.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

That is all right, just so far,—but why did not the *Patriot* keep right on and tell its readers that Colonel McCandless, in response to the tender of a general's commission, wrote an insulting letter to the Secretary of War declining such commission, on the ground that this had become a "nigger war," and consequently the "post of honor" was the "private station." This was at the most critical period of the war. Had all the officers in the army resigned, McCandless "post of honor" at that time, the independence of the Southern Confederacy would have been achieved, the Union dissolved, human slavery perpetuated. But there was a class of sterner patriots than McCandless. They were men like Colonel Beath, who went into the service to *save the Union*; who believed that any means were legitimate to accomplish that end, and who remained in the service until the Union *was* saved. McCandless represented one class of soldiers; Beath quite a different class. McCandless was a Union man provided slavery was not interfered with; Beath was a Union man *unconditionally.*—*Scranton Republican.*

New Jersey.

SECRETARY ROBESON ON THE THIRD TERM.

PATERSON, N. J., October 10.—Secretary Robeson addressed an immense Republican mass meeting last night, and in the course of his speech said, neither the administration nor its chief would ever be found outside of the Republican party, nor acting contrary to the established traditions of the country. The latter remark was understood to refer to the third term business, and was vociferously applauded. After the meeting Secretary Robeson said President Grant had no idea of a third term, and only avoided giving official expression to his opinion on the matter, lest he should seem to attach to it too much importance.

AN UNAMBITIOUS MINISTER—JOHNSON ON THE STUMP.

NASHVILLE, October 10.—Specials from Knoxville, to the Nashville papers, state that Rev. Geo. W. Levere, declines the call of colored citizens to run for Congress on account of his moral worth, unfitting him to be a Congressman. He proposes to stand by the National Republican party, despite the ring politicians, and is determined to remain in the gospel ministry. Ex-President Johnson is speaking to over five thousand people in the public square to-night. He is making a repetition of his Shelbyville speech.

New York.

TAMMANY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

NEW YORK October 10.—Tammany Hall has unanimously nominated William H. Wickham for Mayor.

South Carolina.

MOSES AND CHAMBERLAIN REFUSED A HEARING.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 11.—Reports from the interior of the State show that the excitement concerning the Gubernatorial canvass runs very high. Governor Moses has taken the stump for Chamberlain. Yesterday Chamberlain, Moses and colored Congressman Elliott went to Sumter, the home of Moses, where Judge Green, the independent Republican candidate also resides, and has great personal popularity. A mass meeting of colored Republicans of the county was called, but they refused to hear either Chamberlain, Moses or Elliott, drowning their voices, amid cheers for Green. An Independent Republican meeting was organized by several local speakers in denunciation of the Chamberlain-Moses party, who returned to Columbia indignant at being refused a hearing.

General.

"Gentleman," began a Western orator to the Grangers, "I am proud to be one of you. My father was a farmer and I am a farmer born. Yes, I may say, I was born between two rows of corn." At this point a tipsy agriculturist at the further part of the house hiccoughed out, "A (hic) pumpkin, by ——."

James L. Evans, of Noblesville, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Eleventh Indiana district, from all accounts must be a man after the farmer's own heart. Here is what the Kokomo *Tribune* says of him: "Five hundred Democrats of Hamilton county will vote for him because he is a good fellow. He is a miller. He manufactures in four about five hundred bushels of wheat every day in the week, except Sunday. He ships his flour direct to manufacturing towns in New England, and sells it direct through a local agent, thus avoiding middlemen. He is so well off that there is no occasion for his stealing, and he wouldn't do it anyhow. He is well-balanced. He has no hobbies. He don't use tobacco or whisky. He don't even drink a glass of beer. He works hard six days of each week. He has freckles on the backs of his hands, and horns on the other side. If the people want a workingman in office, Evans ought to be their choice."

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is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

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THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT

White River FLOUR!

BREAD from this Flour took the PREMIUM at the

The Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1874.

THE New York *Tribune* is troubled with bad political digestion.

THE *Post* thinks "it is about time to have another war." And its White Leaguealies of the Southern States are of the same mind.

THE Supreme Court of the United States meets to-day. The docket is reported as being two years in arrears, and the pressure of business for this term will be unusually heavy.

THE *Post* desires to know whether the COMMERCIAL "is in favor of monopolies?" We are decidedly in favor of the monopoly of American labor. The *Post*, we infer, is not.

WHENEVER, now-a-days, you see a man with a crooked neck, you may set it down as certain that he belongs to the Democratic party, and got twisted out of shape in looking at the various contradictory platforms of his party at one and the same time.

VIRGINA, which is "blest with a Democratic Administration," claims to be able to raise only $2,250,000 a year by taxation, while the running expenses of the State are $1,100,000, and the interest charge $1,800,000—and hence she proposes to embark in the repudiation business without further delay.

THERE is a class of impracticables in this country who, if they could hold a convention all by themselves, dictating every nomination and every line of the platform, would still feel under an imperative necessity of bolting. Fortunately, however, their influence is as small as their restlessness is great.

THE Democratic Tennessee desperado who some time since murdered JULIA HAYDEN, the colored school teacher, in cold blood, for the crime of teaching the poor and lonely, has just been released on thirty-five hundred dollars bail. And the blood of the innocent victim cries unto the Republicans of Pennsylvania aloud from the ground.

THE means by which the Republican party maintains its hold upon the popular mind and conscience are those of self-purification. It is still engaged in the work of throttling its thieves and incompetents. Prompt and rigorous measures are now on foot for weeding out unfit men among the various Federal office-holders in the Southern States.

CHANGE does not necessarily mean reform. It is now generally conceded that the plan advised by Congress at its last session to stimulate the detection of frauds on the revenue is quite an inadequate substitute for the old moiety system, as is proved by the fact that there has been of late a very considerable increase of smuggling; and there is talk, already, of the necessity of adopting new methods and agencies for the detection and prevention of this crime.

THE gross earnings of fourteen of the principal railroads in the country for last month foot up $4,272,792 against $4,753,491 last year, showing a decrease of $480,699. The decrease is accounted for by the holding back of grain on the part of the farmers in consequence of the low prices of the last few weeks, the grain traffic of September having been only fourteen million bushels, against twenty-five million five hundred thousand for the corresponding weeks of 1873.

PROMINENT Democratic politicians at the South are now taking the ground that the true way to restore peace and prosperity to that section "is for Congress to pass an act to pay for the Quartermaster's and Commissary stores taken by the Union army during the war, and refund the cotton taxes. Just so, and then to requite the slaveholders for the loss of their "chattel property," we suppose; and, after that, to assume the responsibility of the rebel debt. Let the Democratic party obtain control of the State Legislatures, the National Congress and the Federal administration—and all of these things are likely in time to come to pass.

"THE COMMERCIAL is fearfully troubled about the 'free trade' plank in the Ohio Democratic platform. Suppose that it would publish the resolution, and allow its readers to judge whether it favors 'free trade' or not. There is not one word in it in favor of 'free trade.' It favors a just and proper protection for each and every class of American industry.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The following is the resolution in question: *"Resolved*—That we are friends of all the industries of the country, whether agricultural, mechanical or commercial, and believe that these industries thrive best when no unequal privilege is conferred by law upon one over the other. *We are therefore opposed to the unjust and oppressive features of the existing tariff laws, and to their further repeal or modification, so that a revenue tariff shall be substituted for them.*" Is our contemporary satisfied?

THERE should be a splendid demonstration of the Republicans of the Twenty-third Congressional district at the mass meeting to be held in Allegheny city to-night. The gathering will be addressed by eloquent and vigorous orators, and the occasion invites all who believe in Republican principles to give the cause the support and approval of their presence. Colonel BAYNE, the Republican Congressional standard-bearer of the district, will be one of the speakers. No inflated or forced enthusiasm is required to make the rally an imposing and significant event. The Republicans of the district have been fighting battles, and in every way doing his best to resist those who would drive him from the position to which they denied he had been fairly elected.

THE NEW OIL RATES.

We have taken no part, editorially, in the discussions that have been going on between the oil men on the one hand and the railroad companies on the other; but both are so mutually dependent on each other that it is desirable to bring them, if possible, to a better understanding with each other, and we therefore venture to open our columns to a friend who wishes to present a few considerations that present themselves to him on the questions at issue between the two. Our sympathies are naturally with the oil men; but we are prepared to look at both sides of the question, and a discussion of the points at issue may serve to pave the way to a definite settlement satisfactory to both. We ask the attention of the oil men to the appended article:

The New Oil Rates.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The importance of the oil question, now under discussion in our community, has led us to investigate the subject with care. Too many assertions, differing widely from each other, have for the past fortnight formed the foundation for as many different arguments, that it has seemed to us well to ascertain the exact facts in the case.

We find the railways have for years made equal rates from Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Oil City and Corry. The adoption of this principle in the rates of October 1st is, therefore, not a new thing, but simply the retention of a previously settled question. The only question is, is the custom a right one?

Americans, however, are less apt to be guided by what is customary than by what is right.

The pertinent query of the present movement is, therefore upon what principle should oil rates be made by the railways?

Several bases of rate have been urged, each of which has had earnest support. They are that of distance; that of State prosperity; that of Pittsburgh interests, and that of Pennsylvania Railroad interests.

There may be others, but these have been the ones chiefly pressed.

First, then, as to the distance basis. The supporters of this invariably compare Pittsburgh with Cleveland, or Oil City with Cleveland, or Titusville with Cleveland, as the special interest of the partisan may lie.

They never compare Pittsburgh or oil region localities with New York or Philadelphia or Baltimore.

But if the distance basis is urged upon the ground of *equity*, it is as proper a basis when it makes against as when it makes for any particular spot. We find that if the present rates from Parker to Philadelphia direct be taken as a standard, Pittsburgh should pay twenty-nine cents, Oil City sixty-seven cents, and Titusville seventy-six cents more railway freight per barrel of refined oil than the refiner in Philadelphia, because of the greater relative distance the oil is moved. Evidently, in urging proportional distance as the true basis of rates, our refiners and the Creek refiners, in their desire to exclude Cleveland, practically also exclude themselves.

Take the second basis—The duty of the Pennsylvania Railroad to foster Pittsburgh because it thereby fosters an interest of Pennsylvania.

This is a just plea—a wise view of the subject. Still we must not forget that Philadelphia is also of Pennsylvania—nor that the development of refineries there *ensures* the carriage of all their crude to the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is also an interest of this State and a very enormous one, and one which contributes heavily to our State revenues. But those of our people who press this State view should not with the same breath rule their plea out of court. Law good for the defendant is good also for the plaintiff, and those who contemplate allying themselves with the Baltimore and Ohio road and with the city of Baltimore (foreign corporations) cannot consistently urge devotion to State interest as the duty of other people.

Moreover, it makes too distinct the fact that while development of refineries at Philadelphia precludes any diversion of either carriage or export business from our borders, development at Pittsburgh does not.

We shall speak farther on this important topic.

The interests of Pittsburgh have been proposed as the guiding star of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Now no sort of policy would be so welcome to ourselves as this, but is it practicable? could the Pennsylvania Railroad avow such a policy as its rule and live? What ground is there for sacrificing in favor of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania towns of Oil City, of Titusville, or Philadelphia? We might take a broader view and include New York and Baltimore, but we prefer to reason from the narrowest view permitted to a State corporation—namely, the limits of the State which created it.

Manifestly, this basis has been argued unthinkingly.

The interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been pressed as a basis. Of those interests the managers of the company are probably the wisest judges, and if they deem that profitable rates can only be secured by acknowledging the existence of rivals, and the right of those rivals to a share of the trade, they will probably make that acknowledgment.

After all, what wrong is there in the principle underlying the new rates? As we understand it, that principle is that certain large refining points are now established facts; that the carriers from or to each one mean that they shall remain such—facts that these carriers have demonstrated the earnestness of this their intention by a long and (financially) deadly struggle, to which there was no visible end, save through a general recognition of these established centers as each entitled to equality with all the others in the *total amount of rail transportation* charges made on a barrel of refined oil or its crude equivalent.

This then is the basis of the new rates—equality of total rail charge, regardless of the point at which the oil is refined, provided it is refined at one of the existing refining centers, of which Cleveland and Pittsburgh are the most westerly, and Boston the farthest east.

Is this a bad principle for Pittsburgh, bearing in mind that whatever principle is adopted at all, is likely to have general application? Let our people who think one can be found, which, on the whole, is better for us, be sure of their ground before they urge a change. Let them also reflect that during all the past struggles they have had frequent reason to believe that Cleveland had bribed or begged illegitimate concessions in rates, a practice which, under the new arrangement, is supposed to be impossible.

Ardent zeal in behalf of virtuous conduct *on the part of other people* springs eternal in the human breast. Like reading and writing, it comes by nature.

We were impressed anew with this great truth by the recent anti-new rate meeting at Parker's Landing.

The preamble adopted declared that "the action of the trunk lines in thus combining * * * * * * * is opposed to the general policy of trade, which favors full and free competition."

The closing resolution was to this effect: "We hereby agree that we will not, after October 1st, 1874, commence work on any new oil wells before the first day of May, 1875"—and this avowedly for the purpose of diminishing production and increasing the price. We do not cavil at any proper measures looking to advancing the price of oil—and the sort of combination proposed is as likely to be effective as any other—but if combination is lawful to man as a producer, on what ground is it unlawful to man as a transporter? A corporation is only a bundle of *men*—just as a partnership is; and each man's nature is substantially the same when he moves oil from the top of a well to the ocean, as when he moves it from the bottom of a well to the top thereof.

In the same issue we note another paragraph recounting the formation at Oil City of a Board of Petroleum Brokers, stating among other points "that its constitution and by-laws prohibit its members from doing business FOR LESS than two and one half cents, and from dividing with any dealer."

And yet it is probable some of this very board may have felt constrained to denounce this unlawful combination of railroads.

Gentlemen, let us be consistent. Combination is everywhere recognized as essential. The power to combine distinguishes civilization from barbarism. Trades Unions among laborers, Boards among brokers, agreements among refiners, producers and transporters are lawful and wise, and though liable to commit injustice, are not necessarily unjust. Let us not fight shadows. Fight any concrete, evident injustice, but don't fight the simple right to combine.

In the spring of 1872, the trunk lines agreed not to advance petroleum rates except upon ninety days' notice; that all subsequent arrangements should be upon a basis of perfect equality to all shippers, and that no rebates should be allowed which would give any party any advantage in rates.

It is now alleged that both these points have been violated in the new arrangement.

We understand this is an error. The ninety days' notice was duly given to all shippers, and the fact of the proposed advance for October 1st was well understood the first week in July.

Further, we are advised that no rebate is given which conflicts with that agreement.

To Western refiners one uniform price is charged from their refineries to the same seaboard point, and whatever rail charge they may have paid for the carriage of crude to their refineries is to be refunded to them.

This may be viewed by some as a rebate, but it is alike to all.

As a matter of justice to Western refiners they are permitted to send to the seaboard cities an amount of their residuum products equivalent to fifteen per centum of the refined oil which they ship to the same point, and on this residuum product *all* freight charges made are to be refunded. This is a concession never before accorded, and rests upon the principle of equalization underlying the whole plan. It also may be viewed as a rebate, but it, too, is alike to all.

To shippers of crude oil direct to the seaboard a uniform rate is charged which is precisely the same in total cost per barrel of refined oil as is charged the Western refiner. It would be clearly in conflict with the accepted basis of equality to charge an Eastern refiner as high a rate *per barrel of crude* oil as is charged, his Western rival *per barrel of refined*, when the bulk of refining experts agree that one and one third barrels of crude is requisite to produce one barrel of refined oil.

To the regular rates charged upon crude oil there is to be added a further charge of twenty-two cents per barrel—which is imposed for the accomplishment of a certain specific purpose, and which is to be refunded upon the accomplishment of that purpose.

This specific object is the prevention of discriminating rates by any pipe line. Two or more pipe lines running from a common oil district to one or more roads are thereby constrained to agree upon equal rates of pipeage, and to charge those rates alike to all shippers by any road they respectively reach. A single pipe having no pipe competition is constrained to decide upon its rates and charge those rates equally to all shippers by any road whose cars can reach its loading rack.

The pipe rates are not fixed; they may be high or low, as the pipe owner can arrange with his customers—but whenever fixed they must be the same to the customers of all roads.

Pipes which agree to maintain this policy, are the pipes upon whose oil the twenty-two cents will be refunded to the rail shipper thereof. Where is this unjust? How does it foster monopoly? In what respect does it discriminate for or against pipes? Is it not a gain to our refiners, to know that oil delivered to Raymilton or to Harrisville is constrained to pay as much as oil which comes to Parker? The arrangement is open to all pipes. It harms no one—it contributes to the security of all.

Oil now stored in tanks along the lines of railway secures the net rate on crude for the obvious reason, that the special purpose leading to the twenty-two cents addition, cannot be hindered or aided by the owners of such oil.

We think the charge of bad faith either in respect to no notice, or in respect to rebate discriminations is clearly groundless.

"A RESTORED CONSTITUTION."

There is, in the recently issued address of the Democratic State Committee, a phrase demanding for the United States "an undefiled and restored Constitution," which demands much more attention than it has received. The address, itself, is so common-place and insignificant that it has been passed by with general contempt; but, as it is an authorized exposition of the party creed, its partially hidden utterances are indicative of the real purpose of the Democracy. These indications, we are sure, we have found in the peculiar expression to which we have referred.

Mr. JOHN MILLER, in the name of his party, as Chairman of the State Committee, beseeches his party friends throughout the Commonwealth, in his address, to bestir themselves to greater activity, and co-operate with him in the work of restoring the Democratic party to power, that, among other things to be secured by that result, the National Government may be put in operation under what he styles "an undefiled and restored Constitution."

What is meant by a "restored" Constitution? In what respect has the Constitution been "defiled?" These are pertinent and suggestive questions. The only changes wrought in the Constitution since 1865 have been effected since 1862. Ten amendments to it were proposed and adopted shortly after it was first put into operation—one in 1794 and one in 1803, and it remained unchanged from that year until slavery was abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment, and the rights of the freed slaves were protected by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. These are all the additions made to that instrument within recent times, and it must be the adoption of these amendments which Mr. JOHN MILLER and the Democratic party of Pennsylvania regard as having "defiled" it.

When Mr. MILLER assures his party that the Constitution has been "defiled" by the adoption of those irrepealable statutes of Freedom, he means that he and his party friends regard their incorporation in the fundamental law of the nation as having so far destroyed its value, in their estimation, that nothing will serve them but some process of expurgation that will cast out the offensive amendments as unworthy of the place in which they have found a lodgment. The Constitution must be "restored" to its condition prior to 1862, and the mission of the Democratic party is to remove the defilement and restore the instrument to its original condition.

It is something, therefore, to know that the Democracy of this State, regarding an amendment to the Constitution declaring slavery incompatible with a free govern ment as being a blot upon it, which must be removed. Of course, if removed, the old *status* will be held to have been restored. What this party wants is to have the shadow go back fifteen degrees upon the dial. They want to restore, not only the Constitution as it was, but all things as they existed under it prior to the war. This is what is meant by an "undefiled and restored Constitution." It means the re-establishment of slavery; the return of the South to absolute control in the Government; the spread of slavery over the national territories, and a relapse into the dominion of "those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."

How the Constitution is to be restored would seem, at first, to be a difficult problem; but the Southern Democrats have solved it. Nothing could be easier than their method. It is simply to declare that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were never really adopted, and are therefore null and void. Where there is a will there is a way. The will, in this case, is not to be doubted; and *that* is the way.

The issue, then, is fairly made. The Democratic party puts itself upon record as not only opposed to the anti-slavery amendments to the Constitution, but as determined to rule them out of that charter as having never been legally made a part of it. That is their purpose: and that is the scheme which they propose to themselves if the people should be so silly as to permit them the chance to try it.

Whether, if they were once more in control of the Government, they would be able to put such a scheme into operation, is another question. It is enough to know that they would try it, if they could. They long to go back into Egypt, and, if they ever get possession of power, they will do whatever the Southern hot-heads ask them to do. The task they have set out for themselves is to restore the old condition of things, if possible, and foremost in this task is the work of removing the Constitution by expurging from it the clauses which made freemen and citizens of four millions of slaves.

Nothing, apparently, to be thankful to our opponents for being candid enough to avow their designs, and we would be, if they had been thus candid. Unfortunately, candor is not one of the Democratic virtues; and the purpose upon which we have been commenting has not been either boldly or openly avowed. It has been hid away in a mass of verbiage in a rambling, disjointed and incoherent address, signed by an obscure ward politician, and so ridiculous in its general tenor as to pass unread or unheeded, yet covered up as it is, and sneakingly as it is conveyed to the public, it is still there, and its purport, now that it has been unearthed, is too plain to be mistaken.

If anything could rouse the Republicans of Pennsylvania out of their sluggish indifference to what is passing before their eyes, this should be sufficient to wake them up. They are not to be permitted to enjoy undisturbed the fruits of the victory won by four years of bloody war. The fires of civil strife are to be rekindled, if the Democracy can possibly relight them. The chains of the slaves are to be forged anew, and an effort made to reimpose them upon the men who have tasted the sweets of freedom for ten years, if Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and New York will, by Republican supineness and neglect, play into the hands of the White Leaguers, and supply to them the ammunition they need for the re-subjugation of the blacks. That is the entertainment to which the Democracy invites us; and if the people do not want those old issues reopened, they must awake to the fact that the one only way to prevent it is to overwhelmingly defeat, at the polls, those who would plunge us again into all the horrors of civil war for the mere purpose of once more attaining to power.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Yellowstone is being dammed for gold finding.

Shape your business so as not to be absent on election day.

He is proving himself to be a Jewell of a Postmaster General.

Von Arnim still "sticks to his letters" like a postage stamp.

The fraud Weston ought to be indicted as a public nuisance.

Pluck is an excellent thing, Mr. Purvivance—but so, also, is discretion.

A subterranean cypress forest has been found to exist in Essex county, Virginia.

California has a new Mariposa looming up, with the enticing name of Pan-a-Mint.

The Postmaster General has ordered the complete reorganization of the railway mail service.

The Troy stove trade so far this fall has been comparatively good, and is still improving.

An eel recently caught in Connecticut had with it the key of a switch of a New Jersey railroad.

The noble salmon of the Columbia river are getting rapidly thinned out by over-fishing.

We notice with pleasure that the Franklin Institute Exhibition is prospering beyond all expectation.

The French Academy of Science offers a prize of twenty thousand francs to the discoverer of a cure for cancer.

What a lively time the White League would have in New Orleans if Pennsylvania should go Democratic!

The New York *Tribune* says there ought to be a system of inspection for butter. Just so. Rank butter as it deserves.

Nast's political cut at the expense of the New York *Tribune*, in the last number of *Harper's Weekly*, is particularly good.

There is an active fall jobbing trade in progress at San Francisco, with considerable activity in general business circles.

By a recent invention, called the quadruple telegraph, four messages may be simultaneously sent over a single wire.

A Miss Sword, of Iowa, recently made a cut-lass of herself by imprudently meddling with a scythe. She wasn't sharp.

While Northern woolen mills are being stopped, those of Georgia are increasing the number of looms and reaping dividends.

It is stated that the Postoffice expenses of the past fiscal year will exceed those of the previous one over four million dollars.

In every section of the State of Indiana the granaries are full of old wheat, even of the crop of 1871 as well as that of 1872 and 1873.

General Ellis Spear has been assigned to duty for the remainder of the present month as Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

No more claim agents to settle accounts, is the order of the Postmaster General. Direct work with principals is to be insisted upon.

The "Radical Club" of Boston has come to an untimely end. It broke up because the members could not agree upon a mere definition.

The various steamship companies engaged in the Atlantic trade are experiencing a season of great and unusual depression just now.

There are 150,000 Free Communion Baptists in this country, outside of the larger Baptist body, and including the disciples, over 600,000.

The New Jersey Presbytery have found a true bill of indictment against Rev. Mr. Glendenning on four charges for conduct of the grossest kind.

The dedication of the Lincoln monument, which occurs at Springfield, Illinois, next Thursday, promises to attract an immense concourse of people.

The harmony which prevailed in the Massachusetts State Republican Convention is a matter of profound disappointment to the opposition press.

To allow the humblest of our citizens to be oppressed or outraged on account of his political principles, dishonors us all and shames us before the world.

The commission to experiment on steam boilers has been entirely separated from the Supervising Inspector General's Bureau of the Treasury Department.

The corrected returns of goods exported from the United States to Canada add materially to the excess of our exports over imports during the last fiscal year.

How nobly the Democratic party has thrown itself into the breach against the dreadful danger of allowing an educated brain and black skin to go together!

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is doing the cause of truth and good government service by its special correspondence describing the situation of affairs in the South.

Snakes alive! A portion of the cargo of a steamboat bound up the Ohio river recently, was six hundred live serpents, destined for the Cincinnati Zoological Garden.

PERSONAL.

Potter Palmer, of Chicago, has just subscribed $1,000 to the Centennial.

A Massachusetts boy has just been sent to an insane asylum to be cured of the hallucination that he took part in the murders committed by young Pomeroy.

Mrs. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia, is seriously if not dangerously ill from excitement, resulting from the late hostile movements of her husband and Gen. Mahone.

Kossuth confesses himself to have been annoyed by the recent reports of his destitution, but proudly says: "It is no discredit to a man who has held the supreme power of a kingdom, and had the absolute control of its millions of resources, that he should retire to private life with his hands empty but clean."

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "The Mattie Stephenson monument has been completed and placed over the remains of the heroic martyr girl, who one year ago laid down her life on the altar of humanity. It is said to be a most beautiful work of art, and entirely worthy of the noble subject it was erected to commemorate."

The astute critic of the Philadelphia *Press* has discovered that Edwin Booth is a "young actor of much ability but no real genius;" that in his new theater in New York "he did, it is true, shine to advantage, but it was as a brass tack does on an old-fashioned hair trunk." Some of Mr. Booth's admirers might say, and perhaps with more truth than ill-humor, that the *Press* critic belongs to a brilliant class of writers—and made up of but one member.

An Augusta, Georgia, paper presented Miss Sherman with a wedding gift somewhat intangible. Alluding to the nuptials it said, "The Southern people, ever chivalrous, wish Miss Maud Sherman, now Mrs. Fitch, much happiness and all honor. They may even find it in their hearts to accord, as a bridal present, full and free forgiveness of many wrongs inflicted by her father." Alongside of this, diamonds, silverware, and jewelry are mere dross, and even the Pope's blessing must take a second place." It was pretty mean of Maria to start the old gentleman out on that famous march to the sea.

Robert Roberts, of Dedham, Mass., has just received a title to an estate that has had a remarkable history. His father, an American sea captain, being a French refugee during the French revolution, when Robespierre was in power, a wealthy Frenchman went on board and deposited $100,000 in the cabin, intending to leave the country, but the Government soon caught him and cut his head off, whereupon Captain Roberts sailed and on arriving in America abandoned the sea and invested the money in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. The son was one of several claimants for the prize in the Probate Court after the death of the captain.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES K. LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Building Up the Weak.

Feeble constitutions cannot be *physicked* into health and strength. Invigoration, to be permanent and complete, must be affected by establishing a regular and harmonious action of the various bodily organs. Dosing will not accomplish this; but Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will. That admirable tonic and corrective regulates at the same time that it strengthens the stomach, liver, and bowels, and while imparting vigor to the entire physique, purifies and enriches the blood. A good appetite, tranquil sleep, sound digestion and a regular habit of body—four grand essentials of health—are promoted by its use. It vitalizes, tranquilizes and equalizes. By a successful chemical combination of tonic, aperient and anti-bilious vegetable ingredients, held in solution and diffused through the system by a wholesome and agreeable stimulant, it is enabled to beneficially affect the various abdominal organs at one and the same time.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. J. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Poliansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Joseph Browne,
DRUGGIST,
Dealer in Drugs, Family Medicines,
IMPORTED ALES,
PORTER AND HOFF'S MALT EXTRACTS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
LUBIN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED PERFUMERY,
SPONGES AND TOILET ARTICLES, of all Descriptions
Fine English, French and American Soaps.
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.
(Formerly St. Clair) PITTSBURGH, PA.
Saratoga, Blue Lick and Bedford Waters on draught. All other celebrated Mineral Waters, by bottle or case. Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. None but the Purest Drugs used.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE
OF
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WILSON, LEGGATE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, WILSON, WALKER & CO.

JOHN T. WILSON,
ALEXANDER LEGGATE,
JOHN WALKER,
JAMES R. WILSON,
EDWARD MORTON.

PITTSBURGH, October 1, 1874.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A limited partnership has been formed as of October 1st, A. D. 1874, between the undersigned, under the laws of Pennsylvania relating thereto, and notice is hereby given,

1st. That the name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WILSON, WALKER & CO.

2d. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the manufacture of Iron in all its branches.

3d. That the names of the general partners of said partnership, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz.:

JOHN T. WILSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES R. WILSON, Allegheny City, Pa.
JOHN WALKER, Allegheny City, Pa.
ALEXANDER LEGGATE, Allegheny City, Pa.

4th. That the special partner in said partnership is ANDREW CARNEGIE, of New York City, and the amount of capital contributed by him to the common stock is sixty thousand dollars.

5th. That the period at which this partnership commences is the first day of October, A. D. 1874, and the period at which it will terminate is the first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

JOHN T. WILSON,
JAMES R. WILSON,
ALEXANDER LEGGATE,
JOHN WALKER,
General Partners.
ANDREW CARNEGIE,
Special Partner.

EST'D 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING
—BREAD.—

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.
d2p7

DRY GOODS.

NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
IN
Dry Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
We respectfully ask an examination of the Quality of our Goods and a comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.

ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
LARGER THAN EVER.
OUR STOCK OF
New Fall Goods,
FOR GENTS' WEAR.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 98 Wylie Avenue.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them. MWF

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875
HATS, CAPS
AND
FURS!
A Large and Attractive Stock
OF
NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,
FOR THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.

J. D. Thompson & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
American, English, French and German
Fancy Goods,
NOTIONS, TOYS, &c.
Also, Manufacturers of All Kinds of
BRUSHES,
Nos. 176 and 178 Wood Street,
NEWS PITTSBURGH, PA.

For Sale,
COPYING PRESSES,
STEVENS' AND ARNOLD'S INKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
GOLD PENS,
LEGAL FOOLS CAP, LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
MANILLA PAPERS,
BY
STEVENSON & FOSTER,
Wood Street and Third Avenue.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, October 9, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 9th day of October, A. D. 1874, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of S. H. HICKS, ALFRED HICKS and DANIEL HICKS, in the counties of Erie, Indiana and Jefferson respectively, and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 18 Church avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., before N. W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 26th day of October, A. D., 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, October 9, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 9th day of October, A. D., 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. FLICKINGER, of the city of Parker, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Mayor's Office in Parker City, Pa., before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

DRY GOODS.

This Advertisement
OF INTEREST
The very active opening of our Fall the daily increasing demand for the ma ish our different Departments with New few days in the Eastern Cities. Our very of the Goods now opening. How far we
Largest a
For our patrons to select from, they the has enabled us to dispose of almost un tensive arrangements for the future, to ll our Goods in unusual Large Quanti est Possible Prices will be undoubted.
DRESS GOODS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 10, 1874.

The statement of the condition of the New York associated banks, as received by wire to-day, is as follows:

Loans, increase	$ 60,800
Specie, decrease	1,427,500
Legal tenders, decrease	1,570,900
Deposits, decrease	2,184,700
Circulation, decrease	303,800
Reserve, decrease	2,998,700

According to an official report made to the State Department by our Consul at Rotterdam, at present and for many years to come the railroad securities of the United States will have no chance in the money markets of Europe in general and especially in Holland. Doubtless there is very much truth in this as we find the same feeling extensively prevailing at home. However it, should be borne in mind that it is a long established habit of European capitalist to decry and depreciate American securities for the purpose of purchasing them at a low rate, and then going into operations to build them up again, thereby reaping a handsome profit.

A long list of defaulting railways has been published by a Holland banking firm, showing the amount of American bonds thus held to be enormously large, and yet were the par value of these loans held by foreign capitalists placed side by side with the money paid for them it would readily be seen that the amount said is fully thirty-three per cent. less than the amount given as defaulting.

European capitalists have purchased American railroad bonds at from 60 to 80 cents on the dollar because they yielded a large percentage on the investment, taking the risk which every investor must take knowing that as you increase the rate of interest you proportionately decrease the security. Foreign investors should not be the only ones to be commiserated, as it is a well established fact that the great majority of the actual capital for railway enterprises is furnished by home capitalists.

The system has been pushed so far beyond the limits of safety that neither money or materials can now be had to carry on new enterprises. In order to take the capital already locked up in public works paying investments, time must be given to strengthen the system and increase the revenues therefrom. That this is gradually going on is evidenced by a fact stated to us by a dealer in railroad supplies, that the orders for goods are now fairly up to those prior to the panic, and at the roads are paying cash for the purchases instead of asking time as formerly. The latest report of railway extension for this year gives the amount of new road built since January, 1874, at nine hundred and sixteen miles, against two thousand and twenty-eight miles for the same time in 1873, and three thousand four hundred and eighty-five miles for the same time in 1872. This is not very encouraging to those to advance the theory that business will at assume the activity of ante-panic times till there is the same demand from railway enterprises that there was a year and a half ago.

For some years to come it would seem at the market for the great product of this State must be looked for other than from the railroads. Cheapness of manufacture, sufficient to supply the demand which has heretofore been filled by foreign manufacturers seems to be the most likely solution of the problem. A year or two economy in management and cessation of expenditure upon new works will bring old roads of the country into the market again, on a firmer footing than ever before; with the increase of population, general growth of business, and the development of new territory will come a demand for the extension of new lines of road, and the American railway system, which now has come to a stand still, will develope with as much rapidity as it did the prosperous years of 1872 and 1873.

The redemption of national bank notes is probably not be resumed before the 20th instant. It is stated that the redemption will be resumed now, but the Treasurer desires to perfect arrangements which will prevent the risk of another suspension.

A New York dispatch says: The Secretary of the Treasury is in this city and, in conversation with gentlemen in Wall street, appears to be in good spirits in regard to the Government finances. The revenues last month were largely in excess of those for September, 1873, the disbursements happened to be considerably over the average monthly expenses. The marketing of the new 5 per cent. abroad has been satisfactorily, and the experience of Secretary thus far in his dealings with the banks holds is all that he could wish.

In accordance with arrangements made by Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics with the Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion of Canada, Dr. Young has just received from Ottawa a detailed statement of imports from the United States into the provinces of Quebec and Ontario during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

The value of the merchandise imported into Quebec is stated to be $30,599,074; into Ontario, $30,609,599; total, $43,289,773—while the returns made by the United States Bureau of statistics show the value of the exports to these two provinces, in the same period, aggregate but $22,365,640—an omission of $20,724,105. This omission arises from the fact that a large part of our exports to these provinces crosses the Suspension Bridge, New York, St. Albans and Grand Pond, Vermont, "in cars," and it is impossible to obtain accurate accounts of merchandise so carried, there being no law to direct how these shall be made in the case of trains until the manifests of the cargoes in detail are furnished.

The addition of the amount of such omissions in the exports to Canada increases the favorable balance by that amount. The official statement of our foreign trade for the fiscal year will then be as follows:

TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE (ALL SPECIE VALUES.)	
Domestic and foreign	$297,127,335
Total imports	367,400,342
Balance	$ 70,273,893
Add difference in goods from bond	47,578,227
Total	$ 11,841,634
Exports of specie and bullion	$ 66,630,401
Imports of specie and bullion	28,454,900
Excess of exports of the precious metal	$ 38,175,499
Excess of merchandise and specie	26,333,167

The following table shows the prices of U. S. Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. The same is furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 10, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	110¾	110	110	110	110¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg	110¾		112¾		112¾
U. S. 5's, 1862	112¾		112¾		112¾
U. S. 5's, 1864	113¾		113¾		113¾
U. S. 5's, 1865	113¾		113¾		113¾
U. S. 5's, 1865, new	113¾		113¾		113¾
U. S. 5's, 1867	112¾		112¾		112¾
U. S. 5's, 1868	111		111¾		111¾
U. S. 10-40's, coupons	111¾		111¾		111¾
Currency 6's, reg	111¾		111¾		111¾
Five per cent's	112¾		112¾		112¾
Central Pacific 1st mortgage 6's	107½		107½		107½
Pacific Union					99
Erie	79¾	79¾	79¾	79	79
Erie Convertible					99
Maryland & Pittsburgh	87½		87½	87½	87½
Pittsburgh & Northwestern	36¾		36¾	36¾	36¾
Pittsburgh preferred	53		53		54
Rock Island	102		102	102½	102¾
Wabash, common	33¾	34			33¾
Wabash, preferred					53½
Western Union	82		82¼	82¼	82¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	91		91		91
Adams Express	94		94		94
American Express	50		50		50
United States Express	65½		66		65
New York Central	101	101	101¼	101	101¼
Erie	79¾	79¾	79¾	79	79
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾	79¾	79	79
Illinois Central	90	90	90	90	90
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Cleveland & Toledo	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Chicago & Northwestern	53		53		54
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	82		82½	82½	82½
Chicago & Rock Island	33¾	34			33¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	92		92¼	92¼	92¼
Chicago & Fort Wayne	91		91		91
C., C., C. & I.	80		80		80
Ohio & Mississippi	27½		27½	28	28
Ohio & Mississippi preferred	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Illinois Central & Pacific Railroad					25
Chicago & Alton					95¾
Chicago & Alton preferred					95
Hannibal & St. Joe					25¼
Hannibal & St. Joe preferred					79
Quicksilver	10¾		10¾		10¾
Mariposa	6		6		6
Mariposa preferred	10¾		10¾		11
Canton Co	46		46		
Cumberland Coal	26		26		
New Jersey Central	94½		94½		
Delaware & Lackawanna	105		105		
Morris & Essex	94		94		
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3		3		
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	24		24		
Mariposa land	5		5		
Mariposa land preferred	10		10		
Pacific Mail	47½		47½		
Quicksilver preferred	31		31		
Adams Express	68		68		
Wells-Fargo Express	78		78		
American Express	60½		60½		
United States Express	66		66		
Pacific Mail	47½		47½		
N. Y. Central	101½		101½		
Erie	79¾		79¾		
Do. preferred	90		90		
Harlem	125		125		
Do. preferred	125		125		
Michigan Central	73		73		
L. S., M. S. & C.	87½		87½		
Northwestern	36¾		36¾		
Do. preferred	54		54		
Rock Island	98½		98½		
N. J. Central	103¾		103¾		
St. Paul	33¾		33¾		

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, October 12, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined:

	Receipts of Exports of crude per	Exports of refined per
	river & rail.	R. R. R. R.
Monday, Oct. 5	.....	2,656
Tuesday, Oct. 6	.....	2,656
Wednesday, Oct. 7	.....	1,133
Thursday, Oct. 8	612	708
Friday, Oct. 9	.....	1,325
Saturday, Oct. 10	.....	1,584
Total for the week	612	7,266
Since January 1	1,322,995	111,339 712,907
To October 10, 1874	1,323,005	111,339 720,173
Same time 1873	1,454,518	63,328 697,408
Same time 1872	905,743	102,043 483,329
Same time 1871	917,589	84,516 476,790
Same time 1870	959,740	119,772 482,221
Same time 1869	677,007	92,136 339,788
Same time 1868	907,960	148,058 493,091

BUSINESS.

There has not been a very large business in the oil market here during the past week, but there has been a very much improved tone, consequent upon the developments concerning the new transportation route to the sea board over the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railway. Every one can see that the opening of this road to oil shipments and the completion of pipe connection with the oil regions are of great importance, both to Pittsburgh and the producing regions. We have, during the past week, given some figures showing the importance of the new route in certain respects. There is one more point of view in which to look at it.

The opening of the new route entirely will effect the immediate saving of 35c per bbl, and as competition between the rival routes progresses, it is reasonable to expect a still greater reduction. This immediate saving, however, effects a reduction in the first cost of refined oil at the seaboard to the extent of seventy per cent. Now, a reduction of twenty per cent. in the price of any commodity means an increase of greater proportion in consumption. The present complaint in the oil regions is that the demand is not equal to the supply, or that of over-production. But if by coming through Pittsburgh the production of the oil region can find a market, we may expect a steady prosperity for all branches of the oil trade. The transportation and refining facilities of Pittsburgh are now equal to the handling of five-sixths of the entire production of the oil regions. With the reduction in the cost of sending oil to the seaboard noted above, it is no more than fair to expect an increase in consumption, which would make the demand fully adequate to the supply.

The following are the crude oil advanced in price from 62½c per bbl., reaching the highest point on Wednesday, and declined repeatedly until it closed at about the starting point. Refined oil has not undergone any material alteration in price, but the tone of the market has been very much improved.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	13,988	612

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past ten years:

From January 1 to October 10, 1874	1,323,005
Same time 1873	1,454,518
Same time 1872	905,743
Same time 1871	917,589
Same time 1870	959,740
Same time 1869	677,007
Same time 1868	907,960
Same time 1867	693,777
Same time 1866	935,498
Same time 1865	405,283

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks, by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,835	7,266
Allegheny Valley Railroad	23,215	7,300
Total	26,050	7,266

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1st to October 10:

	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
P. R. R.	119,792	84,616	102,043	63,328	111,339
A. V. R. R.	482,221	466,750	483,329	607,408	720,113
Total	602,013	551,366	585,472	670,736	831,452

SATURDAY.

The market for crude oil was rather weak with a decline of 2½@5c. United at wells is quoted at 73½@75; immediate shipment $1 00. Sales of 4,500 bbls are reported at Parker's.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is dull and weak. Crude at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad station is quoted at 65c per barrel; at wells 55c.

REFINED.

The home refined market continues without any quotable change in prices. We note the sale of 1,000 bbls. delivered at the Connellsville depot at 19½c. We quote at 22½@23c f. o. b. at works.

New York—Refined for prompt delivery is quoted 12¾@12½c; 12¾ for the balance of the month.

Philadelphia—Refined spot 12½c; October delivery 12½c.

OIL BARRELS

Remain unchanged at $1 45 for city; $1 30@1 35 for country.

TITUSVILLE, October 10.—The *Courier* says: The market was very quiet, and the closing being a shade weaker, it closed dull. Sales:

2,500 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 02½
500 bbls, upper road, October	1 02½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 02½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	77½
1,500 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	77½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	80

NEW YORK, October 10.—Closing 9—Crude in bulk is again lower and quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls at 5½c spot, and 5⅝c for the balance of the month; for New York delivery 6,000 bbls refined we're offered at 12¾c; refined is quoted at 12¾@13c for prompt delivery, and 12¾c for the balance of the month; cases quoted at 19½c; naphtha, 9¾c for Western, and 10½c for city. Philadelphia delivery—the market is rather dull; refined is quoted at 12¾@12¾c for prompt delivery; 12¾c for last half of October.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—The market is dull; S. W. 12c; crude 5½c; cases 10½c; sales none. Futures—October 12¾c.

OIL CITY, October 10.—The market is quiet at $1 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 10.—The market is quiet with nothing doing at $1 00.

TIDIOUTE, October 10.—The market is weaker at 72½c at wells.

TITUSVILLE, October 10.—The market is nominal at $1 02½@1 05.

PARKER'S, October 10.—United at wells 73½ @75c; immediate shipment 92½@95c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bushnell	Crystal O W	90
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	70
A. Schuck	Sunbeam O W	74
Fisher Bros	Abbott & Tropp	80
Fisher Bros	Fisher Bros	79
Total		1,882

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 10, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade generally quiet and to-day ruled dull, there being but few sales of any class of stock. But taken as a whole, the business of the week was rather better than it was last week.

CATTLE.—The ruling prices were the same as given in our last report, which were for choice fat smooth, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 00@5 50@6 75; common to medium butcher cattle, $4 50@5 50; fair to good fat cows, $3 00@3 50.

HOGS.—The market stiffened up as the week drew to a close, and prices went up 15@20c on good Philadelphias, light hogs remaining as at last report. The rulling rates were $7 40@7 50 for prime Philadelphia hogs; fair to good Yorkers, $5 75@6 00@6 25.

SHEEP.—The market for sheep closed quiet and steady at just about the same prices that ruled all the week; good, up to 100 lbs sheep fetching $5 00@5 25@5 50; common to medium, $4 00@4 25@4 50; bucks, ₽ head, $1 50@3 00; lambs, $6 00@6 25@6 50 ₽ head.

COWS AND CALVES.—There were a few extra milch cows with calves sold up to $53 00, while common to medium stock would not command over $30 00@35 00.

HORSES AND MULES.—None offered for sale during the week.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hall & Co.]

October, 9.—There is no change in the tone of the market. Consumers who are not already stocked for a few weeks ahead are buying sparringly and only to supply immediate wants. Car wheel and forge irons are dull. The supply of strictly No. 1 foundry charcoal brands is not excessive, but the demand is only moderate. Quotations are unchanged.

October 8.—American Pig—The market for American iron presents about the same features. Some of the companies are sold up, while others are overburdened with heavy stocks, and under the influence of necessity are compelled to accept low prices. $20 00@20 00 may be considered a fair quotation for No. 1; $27 50@28 50 for No. 2; while forge varies from $22 00@27 00. We do not hear of any sales of importance, the transactions of the week having been limited to small lots. The shipments from the Lehigh region have been in excess of those of July and August. This may be owing to the desire to get iron forward prior to the close of navigation.

Scotch Pig—The stock of Scotch iron is in such a narrow compass and the demand so small that full prices are obtained for what little is selling. The market abroad has advanced considerably of late, as will be seen by our cable advices in another column. Cable advices state that some brands, say Gartsherrie No. 1, are not obtainable from makers before November. The shipments to foreign countries from Scotch ports by last advices were but 11,000 tons, and all appearances indicate that whatever decline takes place will be in favor of the purchaser. The furnaces in blast in Scotland were 123 in March 1st, 1873. The warrants in store in 1874 were 18,688 tons, against 46,151 tons in 1873. As there is considerable excess of No. 3 in store, it will be impossible to make up 18,000 tons of warrants. This explains the great scarcity of No 1. We quote Eglinton at $37 00; Carnbroe at $38, and Glengarnock at $39 00@40 00.

Bars continue firm at 3c. The only noticeable feature of the market is the abatement of cutting. There is a slightly improved demand from the railroads, which will probably continue until the end of the year, as they can no longer post pone needed repairs.

Rails—While there is no scarcity of inquiry for rails, sales are still restricted, and prices show no signs of an upward tendency. Steel rails are taking the place of iron rails to such an extent, and are so low in price, that the market for the latter is much depressed. We quote American $55 00 for iron and $80 00 for steel at the mill, and foreign iron $48 00@50 00, gold.

Old rails—The market for old rails is in a very dull and uninteresting position. There is little, if any, demand reported, and values are wholly nominal. Old T's are quoted at about $26 00.

Scrap—There has been a little more doing the past day or two, and the value remains about the same. Sales of 500 tons from yards at $27 50, delivered free to vessels; 100 tons from the dock at $25 50, and 250 tons from an importer to a dealer on private terms.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 10.—Pig iron is rather quiet. Sales of 3,500 tons No. 2 foundry and white and mottle at a secret price. We quote No. 1 foundry at $30 00; No. 1 at $28 00@28 00.

Manufactured Iron—The demand is more active. Sales of bars at 2c ₽ lb. 1,000 tons new rails sold at $58 00 at mills. Old rails are steady; sales of 1,500 tons at $31 00, delivered at Allentown, and 2,000 tons—a choice lot—at $33 50. 1,000 tons of scrap were taken at $33 00. Nails—Are unaltered.

Old Metals—Are quiet. We quote:

Brass, light	13@14 c
Brass, heavy	16@17 c
Copper, light	18@18½ c
Copper, heavy	20 c
—*Price Current.*	

Copper, yellow sheets | 26 c
Lead | 6@6½ c
Chains | 6½ c

BOSTON.

October 10.—Pig continues to rule very dull, and is now a tendency to drop a dollar a ton on the low quotations that have been current. Within the week 1,200 tons pig have been landed at Fisk's Wharf, which has filled all the vacant spaces in and about the shed. This fresh stock coming upon an already overstocked market is an unfortunate occurrence. We quote No. 1 American, $29 00@31 00, nominal.

Bar is moving in a very limited way even for the trade business going. The current rate, 3c, has been shaded for three or five hundred pounds or more, but this is no encouragement for better trade.

Steel is quiet at 9½@10c for machinery, and 11@11½c for cast.

Metals are very sluggish. Copper is on the upward turn, closing at an advance of ½c firm for the week.

We quote Ingot at 22c cash. Sheathing, 32c; yellow metal, 28c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

BRITISH IRON MARKETS.

[Specially reported by cable for the Iron Age.]

WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1874.

Scotch Pig.—During the week the quotations for makers' iron have advanced over the figures last quoted by cable, and the market is now firm at the rise, apparently owing to a genuine shipping demand, the returns for the last week showing a slight increase over the corresponding period of last year. The following are makers' prices:

Gartsherrie No. 1	118s
Coltness No. 1	118s
Glengarnock No. 1	107s 6d
Eglinton No. 1	93s

Manufactured Iron—The market is quiet; prices are nominal and quotations are unchanged. Amount of business small.

Rails—The market is dull; the demand is improving, but prices are firm. Business is doing. There is no change in quotations.

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 10.—The market is quiet, and we have no transaction to report. Consumers are holding off in the expectation of forcing concessions from holders; prices are steady at our quoted rates. The following is from Emmet Wells' Circular of 9th inst:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	5,119
Total receipts since September 1, 1874	9,122
Total receipts for same period, 1873	2,754
Exports for the week	205
Total exports since September 1, 1874	3,325
Exports from New York, from January 1, to September 30—	

Hops, bales	1874.	1873.
	4,300	6,730

The Cooperstown *Journal* of 8th inst., says: Regular dealers who have customers to supply point to the 1874 crop as the actual capital to operate with, are taking up all the good to prime hops offering at 28@30c, and fine lots bring 41@42c. There are growers who are holding for 45c, believing that they run no risk, as prices are not likely to decline.

CALIFORNIA HOPS.—The San Francisco *Commercial Herald*, October 1, says: Shipments of hops are continued in the most part as the crop parcels purchased some time since before the rise. We note a shipment in New York of 40 bales overland for this coast. Present price 30@32½c. The San Francisco *Call*, October 2, says: The greater portion of the California hop crop has now been received. The arrivals this month foot up 2,300 bales, and probably nearly enough have been shipped overland from the interior to bring the total up to 3,000 bales. The crop is estimated by some authorities at 4,000 bales, which, if correct, leaves 1,000 bales more to be reported. A large portion of those received have not been shipped East, and holders are very firm.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 10.—There has been more inquiry, notwithstanding larger receipts, and holders are firm in the face of large exports. Advices from the interior report the bulk of the crop as having passed out of the growers' hands. We quote:

Americans, 1874	40@45c
Americans, 1872, 1873	12@30c
Pacific growths	last sale 28c
Foreign, 1873	18@25c
California, 1873	20@30c

Gloucester Fish Market.

[*For the week ending October 9.*]

Codfish—The market for both Georges and Grand Bank has been quite active the past week, with an advance in the spot quotations. We quote last sales of Georges at $5 37½ ₽ qtl., now held at $5 50; Grand Bank $5 12½@5 25. The stock of both Bank and Georges is exceedingly light for the season, and a still further advance is anticipated.

Mackerel—Shore continue in light receipt. Sales the past week at $12 50@13 00 for No. 1, and $9 00 for No. 2. Bay are scarce and selling at $10 00 for No. 1 and $6 00 for No. 2.

Fresh Halibut—Very scarce and wanted. But one small lare of Grand Bank has arrived this week, which was sold at 6½c ₽ lb for white and 4c ₽ lb for gray. Georges $15 00 ₽ cwt.

Smoked Halibut—9c ₽ lb.

Oil—4 cod 60c ₽ gallon.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 10, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 spring 92c; No. 2, 90½@90¾c spot; 90¾c seller October; 90c seller November; No. 3, 86@87c. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 75¼@75¾c seller October; 74c seller November; rejected 72c; new 69c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 49½c spot; 49¾c seller October; 46c seller November; rejected 46@47½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1, 84c; No. 2, 82c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, $1 40@1 07 cash; 99c seller November; No. 3, 87@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined $1 00 sold; $21 50 new, spot; $17 65 seller the year. Lard dull and nominal; 14½c spot; 13½c seller the year. Bulkmeats dull and nominal.

HOGSWINES—Whisky stead with a moderate demand at $1 07.

LATEST—On open Board in the afternoon breadstuffs closed dull at above quotations.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Cotton quiet; sales 291 bales; middling upland 15½c; Orleans 15½c. Flour less active and steady. Wheat 1@2c better; superfine Western and State $4 35@4 75; common to fair extra $5 00@5 35; good to choice $5 40@7 35; white wheat extra $5 85@6 35; extra Ohio $4 90@6 80; St. Louis $5 15@8 75, closing quiet. Receipts of barley and malt unchanged. Wheat—market heavy and lower; No. 1 spring $1 20@1 22; No. 2 Northwestern $1 09@1 10; nominal; Canada; Iowa and Minnesota $1 24@1 25; red winter $1 28@1 37. Receipts 92,000 bushels. Rye scarce and firm at $1 06@1 07. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn—market dull with a limited demand; mixed Western 96c; yellow Western $1 00@1 02. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet; white 63@65c. Receipts 18,000 bushels. Hay steady at 60@65c. Hops firm. Beef quiet. Sugar quiet and steady; 7½@9¾c for raws and rice unchanged. Petroleum lower; crude 5½c; refined 12¾c. Tallow steady at 8¾c. Pork dull at $22 50. Beef and cut meats quiet. Middles dull at 11½c. Lard heavy at 13½@13¾c for prime steam. Cheese firm at 12½@15½c. Whisky lower at $1 02.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The weather was inclement to-day and business was confined within the narrowest limits. Cotton goods quiet, except for four yards brown sheetings and heavy standard makes, which are in improved request. Washington, ruby, Swiss and green staple prints reduced to 9½c. Dress goods and reps in fair demand. Worsted shawls and hosiery depressed. Kentucky jeans more active in better grades. Woolens dull and unchanged. Flannels and blankets, which were selling well.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Petroleum easier; refined 12¾@12¾c; crude in bbls 5@5½c; in bulk 5½@5¾c; naphtha 9½@10c; benzine 9½@10c. Flour firm; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio family extra $5 50@6 25. Wheat steady; red $1 21; amber $1 24@1 28; white $1 28@1 35. Rye $1 06. Corn quiet and weak; yellow $1 02; mixed $1 00@1 01. Oats firm; No. 2 white 58@59c. Provisions steady. Pork $24 00@24 25. Lard 14½@14¾c. Bacon—shoulders 9½@9¾c; clear sides 13@13¾c. Cheese firm; prime Western Reserve 14¼@15c. Eggs strong at 24@28c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 10.—Corn scarce and firmer; mixed $1 05@1 10. Pork dull at $22 50. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; clear sides 13½c; sugar cured 14½c. Lard dull at 11½c. Molasses—40 bbls new crop sold—common to fair 58c; prime to choice 60c. Coffee active and firmer; ordinary to prime Rio 19½@25c; good 19½@19¾c; prime 19¾@20¼c; stock 6,500 bags. All the above are inside prices. Others unchanged. Cotton—demand fair and offerings moderate; sales 2,000 bales; low middling and higher grades a shade easier; other grades unchanged.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, October 10.—Wool dull; desirable wool held with considerable firmness, but no material change in prices; receipts from interior fallen off; medium fleeces scarce and wanted; fine wool moves slowly; pulled wool scarce and firm. The sales of the week include Ohio and Pennsylvania fine unwashed, XX and above 56@57c; Michigan fleece, 49@51c; Wisconsin and other fleeces 46@54c; washed, combing and delaine 56@63c; unwashed, half combing 40@46c; tub washed 52½@58c; superfine and extra pulled 46@55c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 10.—Cattle—Receipts 1,100 head. Market dull and unchanged. Sales mostly of stockers at $2 25@3 00. Shipments 1,500 head.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head. Market active, firm and higher; common to good $6 90@6 30; choice to extra $6 75@7 00. Shipments 10,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 400 head. Market dull and nominally unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—Cotton quiet at 14½ @14½c. Flour dull at $5 00@5 25. Wheat steady; red $1 00@1 06; white $1 10@1 15. Corn dull at 58@62c. Oats dull at 33@36c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley and oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 17@ 18c. Butter firm. Cheese firm at 15@16c. Lard nominal; summer 13½c. Pork nominal. Bulkmeats dull and lower at 7½@7¾@13½@13¾@14c. Bacon heavy at 9¾@9¾@14½@14¾@15½c. Whisky dull at $1 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 10.—Flour active. Wheat firm; No. 1 red and amber $1 23; No. 2 do, $1 15@1 20; No. 1 Pennsylvania and Maryland $1 25@1 30. Rye firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter firmer. Coffee quiet and nominal. Whisky nominal.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, with a moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1 16@1 16¾; No. 3 do $1 10; No. 1 red Michigan $1 12½; No. 1 red $1 10¾; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 11. Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 52½c; Michigan 52½c; white 54c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—Cotton, flour, corn and barley unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 3 red fall $1 01@1 02. Oats dull at 51½@52c. Rye inactive at 92c. Provisions dull at $1 00. Pork held at $22 00. Dry salt meats dull at 12c for clear rib. Bacon dull. Eggs 15½@16c. Lard dull and nominal.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 10.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 58@58c. Oats steady at 52@53c. Petroleum unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, October 10.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 93@94c. Barley quiet and firm.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1874.

MONEY.

Money closed at 2@3 per cent.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange closed dull at 483@483½ for bankers' sixty days' sterling and 487¼ and 487¾ for demand.

GOLD

opened and closed at 110¾ with some sales in the interim at 110. The rates paid for borrowing were 1, 2 and ¾ per cent.; loans also made flat and at 1 per cent. for carrying. Clearings were $28,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed during the week $277,000, and received for Customs $2,883,000. The specie shipments for the same time were $295,702, all silver bars. Imported dry goods $2,089,000; merchandise, $1,400,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds closed dull, as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	113¾	5-20's, 1867	117¾
5-20's, 1862	112¾	5-20's, 1868	116¾
5-20's, 1864	113¾	10-40's	111¾
5-20's, 1865	113¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾	Currency 6's	117¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet, closing as follows:

Missouri 6's	91½	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, old	68	N. Carolina, old	31
Tennessee, new	38	N. Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	33		

THE STOCK MARKET

opened weak and unsettled, and remained flat. In throughout the greater part of the day. Toward the close prices showed an advance of from ¼ to ¾ per cent., the highest point of the day. The greatest improvement was in Panama, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Northwestern common, Ohio, Wabash and Western Union. Rock Island sold at 98¾@ 98¾ ex-dividend this afternoon, and closed at 98¾@99. The transactions at the New York Exchange aggregated 150,000 shares, including 27,000 Western Union; 15,000 Pacific Mail; 23,000 Erie; 23,000 Lake Shore; 27,000 Union Pacific; 13,000 Northwestern; 5,000 St. Paul, and 9,000 Toledo and Wabash. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	46	Do. preferred	50½
W. U. Telegraph	79¾	Wabash	33¾
Quicksilver	31	Do. preferred	59
Adams Express	68	Fort Wayne	91
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Terre Haute	6
American Ex	60½	Do. preferred	25
United States Ex	66	Chicago & Alton	97
Pacific Mail	47¾	Do. preferred	102½
N. Y. Central	101½	Ohio & Mississippi	27¾
Erie	79¾	Col. & Cin. Mid	62
Do. preferred	90	Burlington & Q	103¾
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	79¾
Do. preferred	125	Panama	97
Michigan Central	73	Illinois Central	90
P., Ft. W. & C	87½	Cleveland & Pitt. stock	85¾
Northwestern	36¾	Central Pacific bds	92½
Do. preferred	54	Union Pacific bds	83¾
Rock Island	98¾	Hartford & Erie	11¾
N. J. Central	103¾	Delaware & Lack	105¾
St. Paul	33¾	Bankers' Bills	485¾

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Copper steady; ingot lake firm at 17½@18c. Pig iron—Scotch quiet at $37 00@40 00. American quiet at $24 00@30 00. Russian sheet 15@ 19c; pig quiet; cut $5 50@7 25; chilled $5 50@6 50; horseshoe nominally unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weaker; No. 1 Milwaukee spring $1 06; No. 2 do $1 04; No. 1 Chicago $1 04; No. 2 do $1 00. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 58c. Rye steady and quiet; No. 1, 87c. Barley irregular; No. 2, seller October, $1 10; No. 3, 95c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, October 10.—Cotton quiet at 13½@ 13¾c. Flour quiet at $4 50@5 50. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at 70c. Oats 65c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 05.

**Louisville Market

CITY MATTERS.

Minstrel Matinees.

We would call the special attention of amusement lovers to the fact that Sanford's Minstrels, who commence an engagement at the Fifth avenue theater tonight, will give two matinees during the week, one on Wednesday and one on Saturday afternoon.

Pocket Picking.

Yesterday detective Scott, of Allegheny, arrested Wm. Crawford for picking the pocket of Frank Gabby on Federal street, not far from the Mayor's office. Mr. G.'s pocket was despoiled of his pocketbook, containing twenty-one dollars. When the officer seized Crawford he let the pocketbook drop, and it with all the money still in it, was recovered. Crawford was locked up for a hearing.

Church Dedication.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Homestead, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. A special train on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway carried a large number of persons to the church from this vicinity. Rev. Lauer, of the Seventh avenue Church, preached the dedicatory sermon. The building cost about $1,500, and is erected on a lot donated by the Homestead Company.

More Stone Throwing.

Yesterday afternoon a boy, whose name we did not learn, had his leg broken in an extraordinary manner in Allegheny. He had a quarrel with another boy, on Washington street, and the latter threw a cobble stone at him. The stone hit the first boy on the leg, breaking the limb in two places. The injured boy was removed to his home, corner of Grant and Evans alleys, and a physician was called, who reduced the fracture.

Died of Heart Disease.

On Saturday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a woman named Earn Stenmyer, who resided with her husband and two children at No. 192 Jane's alley, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, South Side, died suddenly. She arose in her usual good health and state of mind, and a few minutes after she fell over and immediately expired. A physician stated that death resulted from heart disease. An inquest was deemed by Coroner McGinn returned a verdict in accordance therewith.

Store Robbed.

On Thursday night, the grocery and dry goods store of Mr. J. C. Bedell, at Mansfield, was entered and robbed. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing open the front door of the store. Goods to the value fully of six hundred dollars were carried away. How the thieves transported their booty, is a mystery, for a good wagon load of articles of various descriptions were taken away. This is the third time that Mr. Bedell has been victimized in this manner, and he hopes to have a rest from such tribulations now.

Republicans Attention.

The attention of Republicans in every district in the county is called to the notice elsewhere published, from William Dansiston, Chairman of the Vigilance Committee of the Republican Executive Committee. Names of active Republicans of every election district are asked for appointment as vigilance inspectors. Republicans are few in the one hundred and one districts into which the city of Pittsburgh is now divided is particularly desired. Don't fail to give the district for which the names are sent.

Found Dead.

Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, George Froelich, a German who resided in Wilkins township, was found dead in his bed. On Saturday evening he had been in high spirits and apparently in excellent health, and at the time of going to bed no one was known to be wrong with him. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered. Deceased was a coal miner, in the employ of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. He was about twenty-five years of age and unmarried. He had been in this country two and a half years.

The Turf.

The final wind up of the racing season came off saturday afternoon last, at the Pittsburgh Driving Park, McKee's Rocks, in a match pacing race for a purse of $500, best two in three to harness, between the celebrated California pacer "Defiance," owned by Mr. Hall, of this city, "Defiance" won in the first two heats with comparative ease: time, 2:28½ and 2:27. Defiance is a young horse, and promising trotter with a record of 2:17. He was sired by "Chieftain," his dam being a thoroughbred; is perfectly gentle under saddle, and easily driven in harness, and with proper handling will increase in speed and become a noted pacer.

Receipts from County Officers.

The following are the net gains and losses to the county of Allegheny for the month of September, under the fee bill:

	Gain.	Loss.
Sheriff's office	$ 647 02	
Prothonotary	1,000 45	
Recorder	346 92	
Orphans' Court Clerk		
Register		
Clerk of Courts	74 19	
Coroner	25 91	
Total	$1,993 99	$100 10
	100 10	
Net gain	$1,893 89	

Cruelty to Animals.

That large and daily increasing portion of our citizens who take an interest in the condition and care of the dumb brute creation, will be gratified to learn that an auxiliary branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been operating in this vicinity for some days past. His labor of love has been principally confined during the week to the stock yards in the neighborhood of East Liberty, but on Saturday morning he visited the horse cars on Fifth street, in search of the representatives of the noble horse, there to witness, if he so cared for, the kindness that his accumulated sufficient data for a number of prosecutions, and some lively times may be anticipated.

Echoes from Barnumville.

The Roman Hippodrome has left us, and gone to the city of Cincinnati. Before the audience had got away Saturday night, almost half the immense canvas was down, and ere this meets the eyes of our readers, will beat its destination in the Queen City.

The Hippodrome gave its first performance here in the evening of Monday, the 28th of September, and since that time, up to Saturday night, two entertainments have been given on every week day. The average attendance was a little over seven thousand at each performance, and the average receipts over $1,000 per day. The expenses of the mammoth concern at the gate about $35,000 per week. It will be seen, therefore, that P. T. B. goes away somewhat the richer for his visit to the Smoky City. Everything in the financial, as in other departments of the Hippodrome, is under most complete regulation, and goes on with the accuracy of a clock-work. Mr. S. H. Hurd is the Treasurer, Mr. A. Sellers, Auditor, and Mr. Janin ticket agent. At the close of each week all reports are received, together with detailed statements of receipts and expenditures, is forwarded to New York, where the books of the concern are kept, and the currency thence sent to Washington for redemption.

Mr. W. C. Coupis, next to Mr. Barnum, is the highest in authority in connection with the Hippodrome. As General Manager he has supervision of all departments, and right ably does he fill his position. Then there are such men as James M. Nixon, Dan Castello, and Thomas Whittaker, as directors of entertainment. Each of these gentlemen has had great experience in the "show" business, having in times past managed first-class circuses and menageries of their own.

The gentleman who deals most directly with the public is Mr. P. S. Thomas, then whom a more suitable person could be found. Always attentive and obliging, as well as courteous, upward and honest, he has won the respect and good will of every journalist with whom he has come in contact, not only here but elsewhere.

One of the ticket sellers is the son of a millionaire latter in New York, who travels with the Hippodrome "just for the fun of the thing," and in order to get a better insight into the vagaries of human nature. Mr. Sellers, auditor, formerly dealt largely in cotton in New York.

The lumber used in the seats of the Hippodrome cost $2,800. It was sold on Saturday for less than $500. Chairs which were purchased at $5 40 per dozen, sold at $2 5.. The other chairs were rented at twenty-five cents each for the season.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Katherine Randolph closed what may be called an extraordinary successful engagement on Saturday evening. The impression she has left behind her is favorable in a high degree, and she may rely upon increased patronage when she comes again—which, with others, we hope may be soon.

Mr. John McCullough, a young tragedian who was introduced to Pittsburgh last season, and won the good opinion of all who saw him, will make his reappearance on the Opera House stage this evening in the play of "Virginius." During his stay we are promised a succession of representations of legitimate works, and those who cry down sensationism should encourage him by their presence.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

At the Fifth Avenue Opera House, this evening, Sanford's Old Time Minstrels will make their *rentree*. The troupe, which is in every essential an excellent one, are already known to a great many people in this community, who heard them at the Academy, a few weeks ago. They represent all the favorite songs, dances and acts given by troupes in the early days of minstrelsy, with similar comicalities, &c. As their stay is short, early opportunity should be taken to visit them.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A most reliable variety entertainment can always be seen at Trimble's Varieties, where none but the best performers are engaged. Mr. H. W. Williams, the stage manager, is a gentleman very efficient, and to him the public are largely indebted for the fine bills served up.

Mercantile Library Hall.

One of the leading events of the dramatic season in Pittsburgh, will be the appearance at Library Hall, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, next week, of Mme. Janauschek. That her first play here will be in Schiller's most powerful character—that of *Mary Stuart*—is sufficient to attract to her first appearance a large audience of our most refined and critical. The role of *Mary Stuart* is one which many successful actresses have essayed, but its requirements are so great that most have failed, and the number of those who have succeeded in the part, is very small. The powerful emotions which are so prominent in the closing scenes of that wonderful life, together with the personal requirements of the part, are such as have been filled by few actresses, and none in this country, can be compared with Janauschek. Her appearance in the role recalls the days of Ristori, and Rachel, with this exception, that as the dramas in English, many of its most powerful passages which were lost to the general public, at the appearance of those actresses, will appear to the utmost advantage in Mme. Janauschek's powerful rendition. On Tuesday, Mme. Janauschek will appear as *Valeria* in Octave Feuillet's society drama of "Temptation," better known in this country as "Led Astray." On Wednesday, in "Deborah." Mme. Janauschek is supported by a company from New York.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank Building, PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 11, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				WIND.		
7 A. M.	29.93	59	72	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.95	60	44	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.02	48	71	N.W.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer 29.82 Highest thermometer..63
Mean thermom... 51 Lowest thermometer..48

G. H. ROOK,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

"I WILL NOT FORGET THEE."

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Kelsey, Yesterday.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We went to the Third Presbyterian Church yesterday (Sabbath) morning, expecting to hear the pastor, Dr. Noble, preach, but were somewhat disappointed on learning that his pulpit was to be occupied by a stranger. The Rev. Kelsey was to officiate in his stead. The day being pleasant, the congregation was quite large. Many familiar faces, who were wont to worship with this people when the Rev. Herrick Johnston ministered to them, were missing, but their places were filled by strangers to this people, and the congregation is quite as large, if not larger than formerly. The tenor, Mr. Wm. Digby, is the only member of the old choir who now remains. The singing is not so good; there is not that full, harmonious blending of the voices and distinct enunciation in the quartette that is so necessary to a good rendering of sacred music. Of course the instrumental music cannot be criticised, as the organ is presided over by a musician of such known ability and reputation as Prof. Rehbock.

The morning lesson consisted in the reading of the XLIX chapter of Isaiah, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Noble. After the usual singing by the choir, the Rev. Jacobus, D.D., offered prayer. The Rev. Kelsey announced his text: Isaiah XLIX, 15, "I will not forget thee."

After speaking of the discouragements and disappointments of the Jews at the hands of various Kings, he said it was at that time particularly that the Prophet Isaiah appeared upon the scene, and comforted them under all their distresses; but while doing this he not only comforts them in their present troubles, he looks down through the vista of one hundred years to come, and tells them of those which await them in the future. He foresees greater darkness than had ever yet settled upon them, but tells them of their ever-lasting deliverance. It is stated that he has accumulated sufficient data for a number of prosecutions, and some lively times may be anticipated.

The text which is ever doing for his people to-day? The world has never been half so brilliant as it now is. Its material resources never so great than in our day? When was education more universal than to-day? When was religion more powerful than it is now? What age of the world has had half as many Theological seminaries; half as many Bible and Sunday schools; half as many charitable institutions in connection with churches? When were there half as many missionaries as there are to-day? When were there schemes for evangelization than now? When were there half so many railroads, telegraphs, or schools having more human languages, and when have bibles been more freely circulated through the channels of business and commerce? Human intelligence,—when did it ever work better? When did it ever dig deeper than to-day?

I ask you are all these blessings bestowed by the savans of nations? Are they not bestowed by the King of Kings—by the great Head of the Christian Church?

Plunge all Europe into the darkness of the middle ages, then, I ask, where, oh, where would be not only America and Europe; not only Asia and Africa and the islands of the sea; but where, oh, where would be this hope of man, this help for fallen humanity? Where would be this loving, godlike faith that makes the world's human love? Where would be everything that is good in this world that composes the welfare of humanity? Why, it is the very enginery of God—the source of all truth. It is the very sword of God in this world; it is the thundering trend of the divine command. Without it, all is lost; with it, all is safe for ever more.

Let us not fear whatever it is God's good pleasure to give us. "A mother may forget her child, yet will I not forget thee."

A word to those who are not in the church: would that angels might speak to such, then perhaps some warning voice might arrest a turbid soul. Dear friends, are you safe?

CAROLUS.

THE WATER APPROPRIATION.

The Proposed Transfer from the Water Extension Fund.

The Water Committee have expended nearly the entire amount of their appropriation for the current year, and have recommended councils to transfer $25,000 from the Water Extension fund to the water works account, and until the close of the present fiscal year. It must be borne in mind that the Water Extension fund is a special appropriation for the new water works, and cannot be legally used to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the running expenses of the old works. If the transfer is made, therefore, it will be in violation of law and councils may as well understand the case.

The act of February 23th, 1808, authorizes the city of Pittsburgh to borrow one million dollars "to be used for the purpose of improving and extending the "water works of said city, *and for no other purpose whatever.*" The third section provides that the loan authorized shall be known as the "Water Extension Loan," and "the bonds shall be kept separate and apart from all other debts created by said city." The supplement of March 19th, 1871, authorizing an additional loan of $2,500,000, expressly states that this loan shall be upon "the terms and conditions" as the first million. One of these conditions is, that the money so borrowed can be used for "no other purpose" than that stated in the act. The supplement further provides that whenever it may be necessary, Councils shall levy a tax to be denominated the Water Works Interest and Sinking Fund, for the, *express and exclusive purpose* of providing means for paying the interest, and establishing the sinking fund required for the extinguishment of the bonds issued by virtue of this act. The taxes, when so called, shall be kept by the Controller of the city, separate and apart from all other funds of said city, and denominated the Water Works Interest and Sinking Fund, and shall be appropriated to the purposes herein set forth, *and no other*," etc.

Now whether it is proposed to use the proceeds of bonds, or the money collected in the shape of taxes, the transfer would be equally illegal, under the terms authorizing the loan. In addition to the clause above cited, the seventh section of the new act for the government of cities declares:

"No money shall be paid out of the city treasury except upon appropriations made by law, and by warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof."

The act of May 18, 1857, (page 120 of Staley's City Digest,) makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for a treasurer to misapply funds which may have been received by him "for any special purpose."

The dilemma is an unfortunate one, because the city has no authority to borrow any more money. We cannot do without water, and the Committee thinks that the only way open is to transfer from the Water Extension Fund. Unfortunately, however, there is no more authority for transferring than for borrowing, and the question will be a perplexing one for Councils.

THE REFINERS' PIPE LINE.

Shall the Ordinance Pass To-day?

The ordinance granting the right to the Refiners' Association to lay a pipe line across the eastern end of the city, for the purpose of conveying refined oil from the manufactories to the railways, will come up in Select Council, this afternoon, for final passage. There is no doubt whatever that the ordinance will be promptly passed at the call of the yeas and nays. As we have already stated, the objections to the first ordinance have been entirely removed, and wholesome conditions and restrictions have been added so as to secure the rights of the citizens and members of the association, as well as to guard the public interests in the use of the streets. The parties have acceded to all the conditions required, and it is not believed that any one will attempt to further delay the matter by amending the ordinance or offering captious objections to its final passage. The importance of this measure to the refining interest of Pittsburgh is incalculable, and it is likewise a matter of no small moment to numerous other branches of trade connected with and dependent on the oil business. The whole subject has been fully discussed, and the members of Councils, as well as the public generally, fully understand what is required for the best interests of the city.

Best Flours in the Market

are the Pearl Steam Mills two star, made from best Kentucky white wheat; Pittsburgh City Mills and Eclipse, made from Kentucky and best Michigan white wheat. All manufactured and guaranteed by Marshall, Kennedys & Co.

N. B.—See that the firm's name is on each barrel or sack. MTuFS

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Bonds of Tax Collectors Approved—Their Compensation Fixed—Other Business.

The Finance Committee of Councils held a regular meeting, at the Controller's office, on Saturday afternoon, being called to order at half-past three o'clock, when it appeared the following gentlemen were present:

President, John R. McCune, and Messrs. Little, Lloyd, Collamore, Dingham, Rafferty, Darlington, Afterburg, Gross, Megraw, House, Hansen and Aiken.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The sub-committee, appointed at the last meeting, to consider the compensation of Tax Collectors, made the following report:

To the Finance Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed for the purpose of determining the compensation to be allowed for collecting several collectors of delinquent taxes, for the present year, would respectfully report:

WHEREAS, The tax duplicates for the present year, with few exceptions, are now in the hands of tax collectors and the bonds have been approved under regulations prescribed by the Finance Committee for the year 1873; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the Finance Committee the re-enactment of the resolution adopted, fixing the rate of percentages to be allowed the several tax collectors; and we do further recommend that, for future years, in any of the wards in which collectors are now allowed ten per cent., where the total amount of the duplicate is less than $5,000, that the collector be allowed ten per cent., and where the duplicate is in excess of $5,000, that ten per cent. be allowed for the collection of personal taxes and five per cent. for taxes on real estate, business taxes and water rents.

Under this action of the committee, the collectors in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, will receive but five per cent., while all others will receive the usual allowance, ten per cent. Very respectfully,

DAVID AIKEN, JR.
J. P. CUNNINGHAM.

After a brief conversational debate, in which Mr. Rafferty favored the idea of economy, suggesting that the fire is always enough in any case, while Messrs. Littell, Aiken and others favored the report as made by the committee, it was unanimously adopted.

The bonds of the following tax collectors were then presented and approved:

John W. Douglas, Thirty-third ward.
William Bond, Thirty-fifth ward.
Columbus Patterson, Thirty-sixth ward.
Andrew B. Hayden, Fifth ward.
Robert M. P. Dalzell, Sixteenth ward.
William Wiley, Twenty-third ward.
Jno. W. Jones, Fourteenth ward.
Christian Bechmer, Thirty-fourth ward.

The bond of Geo. Trautman, Weighmaster of the Twenty-sixth ward, was also approved.

A large number of applications for the refunding of business tax were presented, and it appearing that the committee had no power in the premises, after August 1st, the whole subject was referred to the City Controller and City Solicitor for information, with a request to report to the next meeting.

Petitions for the grade of Penn avenue and Twenty-second street were presented from Council and referred to sub-Committee on Scales.

F. E. Kremer, a member of the Board of Revision, Assessors and Appeals, appeared and asked for pay for his services, refused to accept the warrant tendered him by the Controller, for $400, and left $433.

The matter was referred to the City Controller and City Solicitor for settlement.

Bills of the late H. B. Swoope and D. T. Watson, for professional services, in the water bond litigation, were presented, and referred to the City Solicitor with instructions to procure itemized bills.

At this stage of the proceedings, there being no quorum present, committee adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Robert B. Petty, on motion of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and Morton Hunter and Joseph Forsyth, on motion of M. W. Acheson, Esq., were admitted and duly qualified to practice in this Court.

In the case of Moore vs. Wenzell et al., a judgment of non pros was entered.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company vs. Clark. Argued by John Barton, Esq., for the plaintiff in error and M. W. Acheson, Esq., contra.

McKinney vs. Hope et al. Argued by John Barge, Esq., for plaintiff in error and declined to hear M. W. Acheson, Esq., the opposing counsel.

Adams et al. vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Company. Argued by M. W. Acheson, Esq., for plaintiff in error and A. M. Brown, Esq., contra.

Middleton vs. Beardall et al. Argued by John Barton, Esq., and William Reardon, Esq., contra.

Court adjourned at twelve o'clock for consultation.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George E. Bell, Allegheny, bankrupt. Petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and Wm. Beckman and Henry Eichman. On motion of John B. Edmundson an order was made on the latter named defendants, to show cause why they only should not be adjudged bankrupts. Application was also made for an injunction and a restraining order against certain creditors of petitioner.